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## SACRED FLAG SENT BY TURKS TO INDIA AROUSSES MOSLEMS

Little Emblem Said to Have Done  
More to Crystallize Support for  
Turks Than Any Other Move

More Than 150,000 Indians  
Volunteer for Service in Otto-  
man Army in Two Months

### Indians to Discuss Moslem Land Control

Bombay, April 14.  
A conference of some promi-  
nent Moslem leaders recently  
held at Lucknow. It was de-  
cided to send a deputation to Mecca  
during the coming Haj pilgrimage.  
The members of the deputation will  
meet in an informal conference and  
discuss there the questions of admini-  
stration of the Hajtratal and of the  
control of the Moslem Holy Lands  
by non-Moslem powers.

The deputation will try to bring  
home to the rulers of Mecca and  
Iraq the imperative necessity of  
safeguarding the interests of Islam  
by refusing to accept the aid and  
the consequential direct and indirect  
control of non-Moslem powers in  
matters pertaining to administration  
and otherwise. Five learned and in-  
fluential Muhammadans will consti-  
tute the personnel of the deputation.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Ches-  
ter concession is not alone respon-  
sible for the bold stand taken by the  
Turks at the Lausanne Conference, it  
would appear from information that  
has reached here from India. A  
sacred flag of Islam was sent by the  
Turks to the Moslems of India in Feb-  
ruary and that little emblem, accord-  
ing to Indian advice, has done more  
to crystallize support for the Turks  
against Britain and the other Allies  
than any other move.

"It is not merely the future of Tur-  
key that is at stake at Lausanne," a  
Turkish statesman is reported to have  
declared. "That little sacred flag of  
Islam that has been sent to India,  
hangs today like a pall over British  
imperialism at Lausanne and in only  
a slightly less degree imperils France  
and Italian dominance in the Islamic  
regions of Asia and Africa."

Hindus join Moslems  
Hindus joined with the followers of  
Muhammad in the ceremonial recep-  
tion of the holy emblem in India. It  
is stated, and was escorted by the  
Caliphate committee office in Bombay  
by a procession of several thousand  
Caliphate and Indian congress volun-  
teers, dressed in khaki or the home-  
spun "khaddah," the symbol of  
Gandhi's nationalism.

The flag was carried in a white carriage  
drawn by four white horses, and in  
the vehicle sat Bi-Ammen, mother of  
the Ali brothers, the most powerful  
Moslem leaders in India. Marmaduke  
Pickthall, English Muhammadan  
editor of the Bombay Chronicle, and  
Dr. Sadik of Amritsar, who had re-  
ceived the flag from the Caliphate in  
Constantinople, also were in the pro-  
cession.

Since that time, the flag has been  
ceremoniously carried from city to  
city in northern India, and every-  
where it has been acclaimed by Mos-  
lems and Hindus alike, the latter con-  
sidering it a seal of Hindu-Moslem  
unity on which the hope of the inde-  
pendence of the Indian nationalists  
is largely founded.

Recruiting Openly Conducted  
Since the arrival of the sacred em-  
blem, recruiting has been openly con-  
ducted in northern India. It is stated,  
on behalf of the Turkish army. It is  
now possible to state, the report says,  
that in the Turkish army which drove  
the Greeks from Asia Minor last Sep-  
tember there were more than 75,000  
Indian troops, some deserters from  
the forces sent by the British to Mes-  
opotamia, others veterans of the World  
War who crossed from India through  
Afghanistan and Persia and prevented  
an Armenian attack on the Turkish  
rear.

Within the last two months, it is  
declared, more than 150,000 Indians  
(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)



Photograph © Keystone

Jacob A. O. Preus  
Governor of Minnesota Who Is Awaiting Decision of State Supreme Court  
Before Resigning Office to Become Successor to Knute Nelson as  
United States Senator

## CLUBWOMEN ALTER COURT RESOLUTION

Atlanta Convention, for Political  
Reasons, Amends Indorsement  
—Backs "In Principle"

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10 (Special).  
When the General Federation of Wom-  
en's Clubs adopts the resolution in-  
dorsing American participation in an  
international court, it likely will in-  
dorse the fundamental and not any  
particular plan before the people,  
according to the statement made to  
newspaper men Thursday morning, by  
Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, national pres-  
ident, just before Mrs. Edward Franklin  
White of Indianapolis reported 13  
resolutions passed by the resolutions  
committee.

The World Court resolution adopted  
Wednesday by the committee as in-  
troduced before the federation Thurs-  
day morning, had been amended so  
as to exclude the phrase, "proposal  
now before the people," which has  
been interpreted to mean an indorse-  
ment of President Harding's propo-  
sal.

Under the rules of the federation,  
all resolutions must lie on the table  
for 24 hours before they are debated  
and so the measures will not be voted  
upon until Friday morning.

Amended Resolution  
The amended resolution referring to  
the World Court plan follows:

Whereas, the General Federation of  
Women's Clubs holds to the view that  
all resolutions must lie on the table  
for 24 hours before they are debated  
and so the measures will not be voted  
upon until Friday morning.

To indorse a selective immigration  
law, providing for the admission of im-  
migrants on a percentage based on the  
census of 1890;

To reaffirm the stand taken at the  
Chautauqua biennial concerning law en-  
forcement, particularly enforcement of  
the Eighteenth Amendment, the reso-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## GOV. PREUS SEEKS SEAT IN SENATE

Minnesota Executive Hopes to  
Succeed Knute Nelson

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10 (Special).  
The desire of Gov. Jacob A. O. Preus of this state to succeed Knute Nelson in the United States Senate has given rise to a complicated situation, as the only man who can name him to the post is the state Governor himself. If the Minnesota Supreme Court holds that the acting Governor can make the appointment, Governor Preus has announced in a formal statement that, following the "call of the people," he will resign and allow the Lieutenant Governor to name him.

Governor Preus was educated in Minnesota and received his law degree from the university in 1906, when 23 years old. He was clerk to Senator Nelson for the next three years, and occupied after that various state positions. From 1914 to 1920 he was state auditor, from which post he was elected Governor.

It has not been indicated in what way the matter will be submitted to the Supreme Court, nor how soon a decision may be expected. The action proposed, according to Gov. Preus, "carries out the wish of Senator Nelson."

WORLD PRINTERS' CONFERENCE  
WASHINGTON, May 10—George H. Carter, public printer, has been design-  
ated by President Harding to repre-  
sent the American Government at the  
International Conference of Master  
Printers, to be held early next month  
at Gothenburg, Sweden.

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## BRITISH TO DEBATE SOVIET QUESTION

Government Grants Labor Party  
Request for Discussion

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 10.—The Labor Party's objections to the British Gov-  
ernment's note to Russia took shape  
last night in a demand for an oppor-  
tunity to debate the matter in the  
House of Commons, and ultimately  
Stanley Baldwin, leader of the House,  
yielding to Ramsay MacDonald's rep-  
resentations, appointed next Tuesday  
for this purpose. He refused to say,  
however, that the Government would  
not withdraw the British trade rep-  
resentative from Moscow, if the Soviet  
reply was received before the debate  
took place and proved unacceptable.  
Most people here seem to think a  
rupture of the relations is almost in-  
evitable, in which case England will  
find itself, not at war with Russia as  
has been alleged in some quarters,  
but in exactly a similar position to  
that now occupied by the United  
States, France and other countries  
which have refused to grant even a  
limited recognition to the Soviet.

## RAYMOND POINCARE GREATLY CRITICIZED

Belgian Minister to Make Ex-  
planation—British-Italian Re-  
lations Growing Closer

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 10.—A crisis in the re-  
lations of European countries is the  
chief topic in diplomatic circles. There  
is considerable criticism of the French  
Premier, Raymond Poincare, for not  
following the ordinary course and com-  
posing a common reply with England  
and Italy to Germany. Even those  
who have most demanded political  
independence for France are doubtful  
about this method of asserting French  
liberty. It is obvious that England  
has been thrust farther away from  
France, and Italy is following the ex-  
ample of England.

Although the reply of these two  
countries will be absolutely iden-  
tical, the French will be in a bad  
position. It is obvious that England  
has been thrust farther away from  
France, and Italy is following the ex-  
ample of England.

Unpleasantness as to Cost  
When 15 years ago Italy was de-  
tached from the Triple Alliance and  
placed in the alliance of the Entente  
Cordiale, it was registered as a great  
French victory. Today it is feared  
that Germany will register, as a favor-  
able symptom, the new political  
position of the Rome Cabinet. There  
is a feeling that a genuine uncer-  
tainness about the cost of the Ruhr af-  
fairs, both in money and in French al-  
lies. Even the statement of Mar-  
quess Curzon, the British Foreign  
Minister, contained references to  
those allies who do not apply  
to Italy. As Italy separated from  
England on Jan. 4, participating econ-  
omically in the Ruhr enterprise, the  
present attitude is perplexing.

While it is true that Italy never  
lost sight of the fact that the Ruhr  
conferences and lent no soldiers, never-  
theless the peninsula was theoretic-  
ally associated with France. That  
England should now detach Italy  
from France, and that France, except  
for reluctant aid, is left alone to  
cope with the difficulties of the Ruhr  
experiment, is not found cheering.

Royal Visit Significant  
More and more is the royal visit  
found significant, and held to have  
important political consequences.

Pertinax declines to believe that Italy  
is changing. He declares that Benito  
Mussolini, the Italian Premier, decided  
to follow a certain line of conduct  
which has been taken for four months.

But this line leads away from  
France and may easily conform itself  
with the British line of conduct. Italian  
policies are traditionally twofold.  
First, Italy will never take a perma-  
nent stand against the naval power of  
England. Even when a member of the  
Triple Alliance, Italy made it clear  
that if England was in the opposite  
camp, Italy could not fight with Ger-  
many and Austria.

The conclusion that is to be drawn  
is that if the European crisis becomes  
really acute, Italy will be certain to  
range itself with England as on an ear-  
lier occasion. If France wishes to go to  
Rome, the shortest way is by London.

The second point in Italian interna-  
tional politics is that the country will  
never march so determinedly against  
Germany as will France.

Anglo-German Conditions  
If England and Germany find them-  
selves, if not on the same side at  
least, in some opposition to  
France, it is obvious that Italy will be  
drawn irresistibly in the same direc-  
tion. If for the moment Italy can  
afford to be moderately anti-German,  
it is improbable that such a situation  
can last long. Undoubtedly England  
is now seeking closer association with  
results that may be of the utmost im-  
portance.

A small point is illuminating. On  
Tuesday the first draft of the British  
reply was communicated to the Brit-  
ish.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## ITALY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FASCISMO IS BEING MODIFIED

Don Sturzo, Head of Roman  
Catholic Party, Attacks the  
Theory of Dictatorship

The question of the relationship of  
the Fascist movement and Mussolini  
to the Vatican is one of widespread in-  
terest. When the Fascist first came  
into power it was believed that  
an organization they were distinctly  
antagonistic to the power of the Pope.  
Later events have seemed to indicate  
that the Vatican is one of the part  
of Mussolini to a closer understanding  
with the papal authorities. The fol-  
lowing article, from a regular  
correspondent of The Christian Science  
Monitor at Rome, expresses the opinion  
on this subject of a well-informed ob-  
server in a position to obtain precise  
information.

By RAOUL MARTINO

ROME, April 25 (Special Cor-  
respondence).—With the cry of "dis-  
cipline" the Fascist marched on Rome  
and seized the Government. Enraged  
by the prolonged, destructive tactics  
of the Socialists, an overwhelming  
majority of the country supported the  
revolutionary procedure. The Social-  
ist organizations were annihilated,  
their leaders placed fuori di combatti-  
mento. Turati, Modigliani, Treves  
live, but they live in quiet retreats,  
far removed from the noise of battle.  
Not a voice is heard speaking for  
those masses of workmen and peas-  
ants that yesterday controlled the  
Peninsula.

Once in power, the Fascist felt the  
necessity and the wisdom of making  
their acts legal. Popular sentiment,  
especially in Italy, is subject to  
changes. The same soldiers that had  
marched into Rome to make Mussolini  
a dictator could march in again and  
unmake him. After all, the demo-  
cratic tradition is strong.

Sentiment Changing  
Parliament had been taken by sur-  
prise. Its members had not the time to  
organize against this formidable armed  
force which swept down on Rome. It  
capitulated temporarily rather than  
force an out-and-out constitutional  
break-up, voting full powers to Mus-  
solini until the end of the year. Par-  
liament, therefore, still exists. Either  
the same old Parliament will meet  
again or a new one, constituted by  
new elections.

Sentiment is already changing.  
There is a feeling that the Fascist  
even now the majority sentiment of  
the country is against Fascismo. If  
Mussolini is to continue successfully  
along the legal way, he must control a  
working majority in Parliament.  
Practically speaking, he has destroyed  
the Socialist Party. The Roman Cath-  
olic Party, the Democratic and Liberal  
and the National must be taken in  
hand next.

Don Sturzo, the head of the Roman  
Catholic party, controls, say, 112  
votes. He said, "There is no more  
reasonable ground for the separate  
existence of your party. The Fascist  
guard the interests of the church.  
We have destroyed anticlericalism;  
we have rehung the crucifix in the  
public schools and ordered religious  
instruction. We have revived respect  
for church and devotion to the Ro-  
man Catholic Church among the peo-  
ple. You may depend on us to look  
well after your interests." He did  
not say to Don Sturzo that Fascismo  
would guarantee the re-establishment  
of the temporal power of the Pope.

At the important congress held in  
Turin, on April 12, touching on the  
question of the party to Fascismo, Don  
Sturzo declared:

The Roman Catholic Party opposed  
the Fascist movement when it was em-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

I. W. W. SHOW PORTLAND, ORE.,  
HOW TO MAKE CITY BONE-DRY

Raid and Close Rum Shops During Strike as Police Look  
On—Prohibition Enforcement Then Renewed

PORTLAND, Ore., May 5 (Special  
Correspondence).—Out of the strike  
declared in the logging and lumbering  
industry throughout the Pacific north-  
west, on May 1, has come a wave of  
treason to prohibition enforcement  
in Portland. It began with the for-  
cible closing by members of the  
Industrial Workers of the World of a  
number of resorts wherein they  
contended the prohibition laws were  
being regularly violated. This led to  
public criticism.

It was the public view that if the  
I. W. W.—never noted for its support  
of law—could find law violations and  
correct them, the constituted authori-  
ties surely should be able to do so  
also. The response of the city au-  
thorities was to place a uniformed  
patrolman in front of each of 35 al-  
leged bootlegging establishments with

Instructions to keep them all closed.  
This is being done.

The I. W. W. began their opera-  
tions in a spectacular manner. They  
circulated their own membership  
and the city generally with printed  
demands that for the duration of the  
strike all members must refrain from  
drinking intoxicating liquor. "You  
can't fight booze and your employer  
at the same time successfully," was  
their admonition. Then they began  
to take the law into their own hands  
in order, they said, to make I. W. W.  
prohibition effective.

In mass formation they moved on  
15 places which at one time or another  
had been in trouble over liquor law  
violations. They ordered the proprie-  
tors to close up. In all instances but

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Japanese Permitted to Fish in Siberian Waters

By The Associated Press

Tokyo, May 10.  
PERMISSION of Japanese fish-  
ermen to operate in Siberian  
waters, denied which by the  
Soviet Government threatened to  
cause a rupture with Tokyo, has been  
granted, according to an extra edi-  
tion of the Asahi today.  
Moscow is reported to have ac-  
ceded to the personal appeal of A.  
A. Igoffe, the Soviet envoy, who is  
in Tokyo. It is understood that the  
passports of Japanese fishermen  
would be valid for Siberia.

## GOVERNOR PLEDGES MULE-BEATING QUIZ

Arkansas Executive to Go Limit  
to Halt Alleged Brutality  
in Oil Fields

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 10 (Spe-  
cial).—Ringing protests against brutal  
treatment of animals in the Arkansas  
oil fields were voiced yesterday by  
prominent state, club and humane  
society officials, including Gov. Thomas  
C. McRae, C. P. Newton, private sec-  
retary to the Governor; J. S. Utley, At-  
torney General; Miss Erle Chambers,  
member of the Legislature; John  
Rankins, state humane officer, and  
Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, club woman of  
national repute.

Governor McRae in protesting  
against the mulebeaters declared he  
had done all that he could to induce  
officials of Union County, in which the  
oil fields are located, to take action to  
stop the brutality which is being  
practiced by mule drivers.

County Must Act  
"It is a deplorable situation," the  
Governor declared. "I have written  
the prosecuting attorney, judge and  
others, but they have done nothing  
and that's all I can do. Of course, I  
wish it was stopped. It ought to be  
stopped and I am willing to do all I  
can to see that it is stopped."

The Governor's secretary on sev-  
eral occasions has denounced the  
vicious whipping and beating of pack  
animals and declared he believed it  
would be only a short time until it  
would be brought to a stop. Mr.  
Newton has also written several let-  
ters calling the attention of county  
officials to the situation.

"It is nothing more nor less than a  
crime," the Attorney-General declared.  
"and of course it should be stopped.  
I am not informed, however, as to the  
extent of the practice. If it is as bad  
as reported, certainly something  
should be done to see that it is  
stopped. It is a matter entirely in  
the hands of officers of Union County.  
There are plenty of state laws gov-  
erning such situations, and if, as it  
is alleged, animals are being inhu-  
manely treated, then it is the duty  
of the officers of Union County to stop  
it."

Both Mrs. Cotnam and Miss Cham-  
bers declared that if it were true  
that the animals were being inhu-  
manely treated, then it was the duty  
of the officers of Union County to see  
that it was stopped. Both declared  
they knew very little of the truth of  
the situation, however, but asserted  
it was just as much a crime to treat  
animals cruelly as it was to commit  
any other crime, and those responsi-  
ble should be punished.

Enforcement Difficult  
John Rankins, state humane officer,  
said he had received numerous pro-  
tests from every section of the na-  
tion relative to the brutal treatment of  
animals, and that it was his opinion  
that cruelties of the most brutal na-  
ture were being practiced. He de-  
clared the offenders could be pun-  
ished by the courts, and that punish-  
ment should be meted out to them.

"It has been reported to me," Mr.  
Rankins declared, "that in some in-  
stances mules have been beaten to  
death, that they have been drowned  
by concussion and concussion drivers,  
that they are being forced to pull  
overloaded wagons through the mud  
and mire of the oil fields. It is a  
situation that should concern every-  
one of us and one that ought to be  
stopped. For several years the State  
Humane Society has been without  
funds to function properly, and it, for  
this reason, is impossible for me to  
go to the oil fields and attempt to put

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## SHANTUNG BANDITS RELEASE CAPTIVES; SIGNOR MUSSO HELD

So Says Relief Agent in Message  
From Tsoochwang to the Asia  
Development Company

Miss Lucy Aldrich and Her  
Companion, Miss Minnie Mc-  
Fadden, Arrive in Peking

SHANGHAI, May 10 (By The Asso-  
ciated Press).—All foreign captives  
held by the Shantung bandits are be-  
ing released except Signor Musso, the  
Italian attorney, according to a mes-  
sage from Tsoochwang, signed by a  
relief agent named Nail, and ad-  
dressed to the Asia Development  
Company.

The Shanghai Rotary Club has  
cabled headquarters of the Interna-  
tional Association of Rotary Clubs in  
Chicago, asking it to broadcast an ap-  
peal to the 1300 Rotary clubs to de-  
mand that the foreign governments  
insure the protection of life and prop-  
erty in China and put into effect mea-  
sures making banditry impossible.

PEKING, May 10 (By The Asso-  
ciated Press).—Miss Lucy Aldrich,  
sister-in-law of John D. Rockefeller  
Jr., and her companion, Miss Minnie  
McFadden, who were captured by the  
Chinese train bandits and later re-  
leased, arrived here early today. They  
declined to relate their experiences.

State Department Assured  
of Co-operation by Chinese;  
Peking to Desist From Force

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 10.—The State  
Department has been assured by Dr.  
Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister, who  
has just arrived in Washington, that  
the Chinese Government will co-operate  
wholeheartedly in seeking the safe  
release of the foreigners captured by  
bandits.

The following statement was issued  
by the State Department:

The Department of State has re-  
ceived information from the legation at  
Peking that Consul John K. Davis, has  
reported from Nanking that he had an  
interview with Governor Chi, who is  
sending a general to co-operate in the  
matter of the recent train holdup. Gov-  
ernor Chi has also ordered Commis-  
sioner of Foreign Affairs Wen to take  
steps to co-operate with Consul Davis.

Consul Davis states further that it is  
reported that the prisoners held by the  
bandits are being well cared for. Consul  
Davis states he was going to Linchen  
on May 2.

Minister Schurman had instructed  
Major Philson, assistant military at-  
taché at Peking, to proceed to Linchen  
on the morning of May 9. Major Hornefall,  
language officer of the American Legation  
at Peking, accompanied Major  
Philson as interpreter.

The Legation at Peking also stated  
that it had been able to obtain no  
further definite information as to the  
Americans still held captive. Since two  
American consular officers were on the  
scene of the holdup and on May 10  
there will be two American military  
officers, as well, it is hoped that more  
definite information will be available.

Food Supplies Sent  
The statement by Mr. Davis that  
prisoners are well cared for does not  
coincide with press reports from  
Shanghai.

The Department of State has just  
received a dispatch from the Ameri-  
can Legation in Peking stating that  
the counselor, Edward Bell, and the  
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs who  
had said that a supply of food and  
clothing had been sent to be distrib-  
uted to the prisoners by natives. He  
further said that the Chinese Govern-  
ment had decided to desist from force  
and would use pacific means to gain  
the release of the prisoners, hoping  
thus to assure their safety.

The acting minister was not cer-  
tain but he thought that negotiations  
had been begun between the Govern-  
ment and the bandits. A presidential  
mandate had been issued with a view  
to the punishment of the military and  
civil governors of Shantung and other  
officials.

American Gunboat Reports  
Marshall Tsoo Kun said that repre-  
sentatives of the American Legation  
at Peking had been sent to the scene.

Regarding the reports that the  
American gunboat Asheville has been  
ordered to proceed immediately to  
Swatow to protect the lives and prop-  
erty of foreigners, State Department  
officials said the movement of the gun-  
boat had not been ordered by them.  
The belief prevailed that the dispatch  
of the warship had no connection with  
the train holdup. It was pointed out,  
however, that vessels of the Asiatic  
squadron are constantly moving up  
and down the China coast and that  
the commanding officer of the fleet has  
wide discretion in sending vessels  
where he thinks they may be of use.

With regard to the report from  
Peking that the British Minister had  
proposed at a conference of the diplo-  
matic corps that the Tientsin-Pukow  
railway should be put under foreign  
control, department officials denied  
that this proposal had been under dis-  
cussion between the British and  
American governments.

Officials here also were without in-  
formation as to any conferences that  
may have taken place regarding the  
action to be taken by signatories of  
the Nine-Power Treaty, in view of the  
situation now developing in China. It  
was pointed out that conferences be-  
tween the members of the diplomatic  
corps in Peking are frequent and that  
the American Minister there, being  
on the ground, would naturally speak  
freely in informal discussion that might have taken  
place.

## BENITO MUSSOLINI INTENDS TO GRANT THE VOTE TO WOMEN

Premier Expects to Present Project, Details of Which Are  
Lacking, at First Cabinet Meeting

By Special Cable

ROME, May 10.—Interest in the  
forthcoming congress of the Interna-  
tional Woman Suffrage Alliance has  
been increased by the announcement  
that Benito Mussolini, the Premier,  
intends to grant the vote to women  
in administrative elections. The Pre-  
mier himself expected to present the  
project at the first Cabinet meeting.  
He believed women have only the  
right to vote in municipal elections,  
without the privilege of being elected.  
All details of the projected reform  
of municipal law are lacking and will  
not be made public before being ap-  
proved by the Fascist Grand Council.

By MARJORIE SHULER  
By Special Cable

ROME, May 10.—Welfare work may  
be subordinated to the enfranchise-

ment of the women of the world as a  
result of the congress of the Interna-  
tional Woman Suffrage Alliance. A  
clash is inevitable between welfare  
advocates and supporters of a political  
action program. The latter have  
a strong ally in the president,  
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The Dan-  
ish suffrage organization will dis-  
solve if emphasis continues on wel-  
fare, says its president, Mrs. E. L. N.  
K. Munch, a Member of Parliament.  
The action affects the world, since a  
proposal is pending to join the Inter-  
national Council of Women, with the  
congress as a first step toward a



I. W. W.'S DRY RAIDS  
SURPRISE PORTLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

one the proprietors obeyed. The exception defied the invaders, declared he never had been accused of bootlegging and appealed to the police for protection, which was given.

The police received early notification of what the I. W. W. were doing. They sent officers to trail the invaders and prevent violence, but with orders to offer no interference unless violence did occur. None occurred during the first series of raids, and thus the paradoxical spectacle was presented of the police looking on while the mob closed up the places of alleged law violators.

Public reaction to the situation was prompt. There was, first of all, ridicule of the apparent futility of Portland police methods, which could not find prohibition law violations apparently so open that the I. W. W. could find them and correct them. Then there was demand that the usurpation of law enforcement by the I. W. W. be stopped. Then there was further demand that the police proceed to function more efficiently in prohibition enforcement.

## Mayor Becomes Active

Mayor George L. Baker quickly took cognizance of it all. He sent word to the I. W. W. leaders that further activities on their part of the kind they had been engaged in would not be permitted. Then he caused a list to be made in all places in the city on record as having been the scenes in recent months of prohibition law violations. Then he ordered Chief of Police L. V. Jenkins to detail 35 officers to the exclusive duty of putting these places out of business. The places were all closed forthwith. Some of them, the records showed, had been accused of liquor law violations as many as 20 times.

The I. W. W. did not obey promptly the order that they should cease their own prohibition crusade. A crowd of them marched to one of the places which they said had been a chief offender and formed an open lane of men before it. Up and down this lane marched two women pickets bearing

banners denouncing the place as a saloon. The women were arrested. The men followed them to jail and stormed the outer offices, demanding their release. After a turbulent hour police reserves ejected the mob and cleared the station. The two women pickets were dismissed in the police court the next day.

The outstanding result of the whole episode, aside from the closing of the alleged bootlegging places, has been the awakening of the public to the fact that prohibition enforcement in Portland has not been effective. Federal, county, and city officers generally have been active. Many arrests have been made and many convictions obtained and punishments imposed, but bootlegging has gone right on. It remained for the I. W. W. mob to show up this condition, and because of the fact, the general public sentiment is that the I. W. W. strike for once has proved to be not an unmixed evil.

GOVERNOR PLEDGES  
MULE-BEATING QUIZ

(Continued from Page 1)

a stop to it, besides that it is worth a man's life to go into the oil fields and try to enforce the law against the brutal treatment of animals. Those people down there won't stand for it."

Gov. Baxter Cites Maine Law  
Applying to Humane Officers

AUGUSTA, Me., May 10 (Special).—Aroused by reports of cruelty to mules in the oil fields in Arkansas as reported in The Christian Science Monitor, Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Maine has written the following letter to Gov. Thomas C. MacRea of Arkansas:

I have followed with much interest the article that has appeared in The Christian Science Monitor dealing with the conditions alleged to exist in some of the oil fields in your State. The Monitor is a thoroughly reliable newspaper and takes a deep interest in humane matters and I doubt if its statements have exaggerated conditions. It has encouraged me much to read in a dispatch dated May 2 from Little Rock, that you are considering calling a special legislative session, and may include a message asking for power to establish the office of state humane officer.

I think it would interest you to know that in Maine the Governor has authority to appoint an unlimited number of state humane agents, whose jurisdiction extends over every county in the State. These officers follow up complaints of cruelty and each county pays the costs of prosecuting such cases and are the result of its own jurisdiction. I thought perhaps some such plan as this might be what you are contemplating. It works well in Maine and I have appointed from 200 to 300 humane agents and our State is well covered.

In my opinion most cases of cruelty are the result of ignorance and lack of early training on the part of those who indulge in it. If we can bring up the rising generation so that they will respect the rights of all helpless creatures we soon will have eliminated cruelty in all its forms.

The Maine State law provides for the teaching of kindness to animals in the public schools and with this as a foundation and with our well-organized force of humane officers conditions here are constantly improving.

I hope we may have the pleasure of meeting during our respective administrations.

UTILIZE BALLOT,  
WOMEN ARE TOLD

The need of woman's humanitarian viewpoint and influence in politics was emphasized yesterday by Mrs. James D. Tillingshaat, executive chairman of the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee, at a meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club of Boston, in the Hotel Somerset, in which she urged American women to rise to the responsibility which enfranchisement has placed upon them and take their full part in politics.

Women should exert their influence to secure the modification of laws which unjustly discriminate against them, to secure the passage of adequate child labor legislation, and educational laws, the speaker said. She deplored the lack of a department of education at Washington with a Cabinet official on a par with those of other departments.

STATE URGED TO ACT  
ON SUGAR ADVANCES

Declaring that the Massachusetts Legislature should go on record in condemnation of monopolistic manipulation of sugar prices, Francis X. Coyne, Representative from Boston, appeared today before the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives to urge admission of his order for such a declaration.

In supporting his order Mr. Coyne pointed out that figures show overproduction rather than a shortage and asserted that the people should not hesitate to use every means at their disposal to check this present apparently unjustified increase in the price of a staple commodity.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair and continued tonight and Friday; local frosts tonight; fresh westerly winds.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; continued cool, probably frosts tonight; moderate to fresh northwest winds shifting to west.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cool tonight and Friday; frosts tonight; fresh westerly winds.

## Weather Outlook

The outlook is for generally fair weather Thursday and Friday in the middle Atlantic and local snows or rains in portions of the lower lake region and the north Atlantic states. The weather will be fair and warmer most generally in the Washington forecast district Friday.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 40 Kansas City ..... 52

Atlantic City ..... 46 Memphis ..... 52

Boston ..... 48 Montreal ..... 52

Buffalo ..... 28 Nantucket ..... 48

Calgary ..... 44 New Orleans ..... 62

Charleston ..... 54 New York ..... 40

Chicago ..... 46 Philadelphia ..... 44

Cincinnati ..... 46 Pittsburgh ..... 42

Detroit ..... 42 Portland, Me. .... 46

Eastport ..... 42 Portland, Ore. .... 46

Galveston ..... 52 San Francisco ..... 52

Hatteras ..... 54 St. Louis ..... 48

Helsinki ..... 50 St. Paul ..... 50

Jacksonville ..... 54 Washington ..... 46



Photograph by H. A. Atwell

## Vassily Katchaloff as Tsar Fyodor

Alternating Actor of the Title Role of Count Tolstoy's Historical Tragedy in the Moscow Art Theatre Company

Moscow Players Change  
Cast of "Tsar Fyodor"

In accordance with the policy of alternating casts in their repertory, the Moscow Art Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening at the Majestic Theatre presented "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich" with Vassily Katchaloff as the weakling Tsar. He has a musical speaking voice, and while his characterization is less intense than that of Ivan Moskvine it is vivid in another way. He seems aesthetic and pathetic where Moskvine was pious and pitiful.

Prince Ivan Shoulsky, who seemed a patriarch rather than a soldier, as acted by Giorgi Burdzhuladze, Monday night, was like a Viking warrior yesterday in the impersonation of Constantine Stanislavsky, the director and a founder of the company. He is uncommonly tall and well proportioned, so that his entrance in battle array—except for the absence of a helmet from his flowing white locks—with suit of chain armor, steel gauntlets and a great sword, was impressive.

His voice is full, deep and resonant, taking color from every shading of thought and feeling. His visualization of righteous indignation at the plotting of Boris and his patriotic fervor in the service of the Tsar so long as he can respect that monarch's weak course, was that of a man of emotion from within that is true expression.

The Boris of yesterday was the youthful Prince Shakhovskov of Monday night, a Boris perhaps not so overwhelming to the eye as was that of Alexander Vishnevsky, but one that had in it something of the latter's quality that made it a bright foil to the Othello-like Ivan of Mr. Stanislavsky.

As Mme. Knipper-Tchekhovska might believably have been the sister of the blonde Boris of Monday night, so Vera Pashennaya, the Tsarina of yesterday, had dark family likeness to the Boris of the performance. Like all the others her listening, her responsive work, was admirable.

As an opening night the alternate cast achieved the same remarkable ensemble, and the same fluidity of movement in the changing stage pictures, the same individuality in every figure in those pictures, with every man and woman keeping his due place in relation to the unified effect of the whole.

At the close of the performance last evening the whole company was recalled again and again to acknowledge the applause.

For the remainder of the engagement the repertory runs as follows: "Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich" by Count Alexei Tolstoy, this evening.

"The Lower Depths," by Maxim Gorky evening, May 11; matinee and evening, May 12.

"The Cherry Orchard," comedy by Anton Tchekhov—evening, May 16; matinee and evening, May 17.

"The Three Sisters," drama by Anton Tchekhov—evening, May 18; Saturday matinee and evening, May 19.

## Three Hindu Plays

Three Hindu plays were presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club in Huntington Chambers last night, under the auspices of the Union of East and West, which is at present organizing a Boston chapter. The plays, though translated freely into English and acted by players who made no attempt to disguise their Anglo-Saxon ancestry, suffered small loss of their Far Eastern atmosphere. A minimum

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CLUBWOMEN ALTER  
COURT RESOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

lution calling upon all officers and citizens to co-operate in the enforcement of all laws.

**Leaving Prisoners Opposed**  
To endorse the principle of employing prisoners only in the production of commodities for consumption in state institutions and departments, throwing upon their leasing for profiteering by business interests.

To endorse the better homes movement and better homes week from June 4 to 11.

To endorse the plan calling for the establishment of an industrial reform school for young men first offenders and for an industrial home for women.

To endorse the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution that would authorize Congress to enact another child labor law, two such laws having been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

To request that newspapers give less prominence to stories of crime, making them of secondary importance as far as possible and, omitting some, in the interests of "better and happier humanity."

To endorse a federation music memory contest in the interest of better hymns in the Sunday school.

To endorse a federation nation-wide music shower to popularize "better music" among the public.

**Drug Traffic Resolution**  
To affirm the federation's support of the bill before Congress providing for extension of home economic work.

To endorse the home demonstration work in the various states, calling for an agent in every county, if possible.

The resolution on the drug traffic follows:

Whereas, The evils resulting from the illicit peddling of drugs is a growing menace to the youth of our Nation, reaching even to children of school age.

Whereas, This addition undermines the health and morals of the community; therefore,

Be it resolved that the General Federation of Women's Clubs in council assembled, authorize the president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to appoint a committee to secure immediate and accurate information regarding the extent of this evil, the means to be used to combat it, and that the federation use this information as the basis for a vigorous campaign in co-operation with other agencies to wipe out this national evil.

**Selective Immigration**  
The immigration resolution, proposing a selective admission of "law-abiding, assimilable aliens from all countries," under a percentage based upon the census of 1890 as contrasted with the present percentage basis on the census of 1910, follows:

The name of former President Wilson was roundly applauded at a session when Mrs. Percy V. Penneybacker of Texas, chairman of the American citizenship department, delivered a stirring address on citizenship.

"George Washington had been accused but avenged by history and even now history is avenging the name of another great President," she said.

"History will not pause until Wilson's name is written in the roll of the immortals of the United States."

In her address Mrs. Penneybacker urged greater respect and aid in law enforcement, stressing particularly the need of enforcing the prohibition laws. She said:

If the women of the world could express the desire that is most often in their hearts, it would be a prayer for the abolition and outlawry of war.

The party that stands the best chance of capturing the nation vote in 1924 will be the party wise enough to present in decent campaign fashion, well defined issues that mean better homes, schools and better managed prisons and institutions.

## Chandler &amp; Co.

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**DRY LAW WORK COMMENDED**  
PAWTUCKET, R. I., May 10 (Special).—The hundred sixteenth annual conference of Rhode Island Congregational Churches yesterday adopted resolutions, commending Herbert L. Carpenter, Attorney General, for his work in enforcing prohibition laws. Nathan W. Littlefield, president of the Rhode Island Anti-Saloon League, advised the convention, urged the convention to work and pray for congressional appropriation which will be sufficient to end the illegal importation of liquor.

## This Old Fashioned Wedding Ring

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DRY ENFORCEMENT  
CRUSADE PROPOSED

Essex County Congregational Churches Take Steps to Employ Legal Service

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 10 (Special).—A vigorous dry-law enforcement crusade in Essex County was decided upon at a meeting of the North Association of Congregational Churches of Essex County held yesterday in this city. On the ground that if the "wets" need a lawyer to promote their cause the law-abiding portion of the community cannot hope to adequately cope with the situation unless they, too, procure an able lawyer to work as vigorously to uphold the Federal Constitution. It was decided to start a movement in the cities and larger towns of the county to employ legal service to this end, giving especial attention to Superior Court cases.

It was also voted to send a letter to every church in Essex County asking that if the Bible classes in every church unite in a meeting at which they will organize a law-enforcement campaign in their respective towns.

This action was preceded by a talk given by Gordon McInerney, a former federal agent, in which he stated that the manager of a large bootlegging enterprise had told a friend of his that the jail sentences imposed upon bootleggers by Judge Morris of New Hampshire, when sitting recently in the Federal Court in Boston, were demoralizing the bootlegging business. This manager said that these law-breaking firms could get agents who would risk fines for them but who would take no chances of going to jail.

If the sentences went on, this prosperous manager of an illegal enterprise said, he and his fellow conspirators against the law and Constitution of the land would not be able to procure men to do the trucking or selling upon which their business depended. Therefore, it was pointed out, in heavy jail sentences, lay the great means of solving the problem.

The question before the meeting was largely as to what could be done with a judge who does not convict, and with a physician who uses his liquor prescriptions unlawfully. It was the opinion of the meeting that it was important to get the facts into the open as public opinion would not stand for it.

In closing the meeting the Rev. Harry Hanum of Newburyport, who presided, made a strong plea for organization. He told the several hundred ministers and delegates present that no matter how much sentiment there might be for prohibition senti-

ment would not be effective unless it took form in organization and stirring action. The solution to the problem would be found in adequate local dealing with each situation. He pointed out that any great movement was always carried out by a few, and so they were not to be discouraged if their meetings sometimes did not bring out more than five or six people. Even so few could do wonderful service in rescuing the country from the clutches of outlaws, he said.

SCHOLARSHIP, ALONE,  
CALLED INSUFFICIENT

Advancement of knowledge is not in itself the procurer of world betterment, since knowledge is not always a synonym for wisdom. Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, told members of Delta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, at a meeting at Tufts College last night. While pointing out the true progress which in the past has grown out of pure scholarship, Dr. Sills indicated that moral and spiritual qualities were necessary to a forward movement of humanity. He said, in part:

"In a sense, those who follow the philosophy of materialism have by the very nature of things no real interest in progress, and consequently, no real belief in its existence. Those races in the world which seem the most unprogressive—the Chinese and the Hindu—moreover, seem to have survived the 'whips and scorns of time,' while superior civilizations, like the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman, have gone under."

JURY OF EIGHT MEN  
ALLOWED BY JUDGE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 10.—An eight-man jury, sitting in a lawsuit in Judge Green's room in the Superior Court here yesterday, made a new page in Rhode Island judicial history.

On calling the case of Bajakian vs. Bajakian, involving the recovery of steamship fares from Constantinople to this country, the clerk announced but 11 names remaining in the jury "barrel." Both counsel agreed to proceed with this number on the jury, but three of the 11 were challenged. The counsel further agreed to plead their respective causes before the remaining eight, and the two-thirds size jury thereupon became fully legal and competent.

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Gives luster to the most dry and brittle hair. Rub on the hands and then apply—it's easy to use.

Natural Oils



## FUR-BEARERS FACE EXTINCTION FOR SUMMER-FASHIONS LUXURY

Naturalist Deplores "Ravages of the Trade on Wild Life in Recent Years"—Conservation Study Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 10.—Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, today told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he believed the fur producers and dealers of America, now gathered in the International Fur Exhibition at Madison Square Garden, were enlightened and far-sighted enough to curtail the present practices, which he prophesied would soon extinguish many species of fur-bearing animals all over the world.

"It is only fair to say," said Dr. Osborn, "that the figures published in the museum's annual report earlier in the week, showing that a large proportion of common fur-bearing mammals are bound to be wiped out at the present rate of organized trapping, were secured only after two years' careful study throughout the zones these animals inhabit in many lands; that they were most carefully verified, and that they considerably understate the truth. Fur dealers themselves largely provide the figures on the basis of pelts actually sent to market; but we know many pelts never get to market and many animals are trapped which are never recovered."

**Inroads on Animals**  
No such process of extinction was shown, Dr. Osborn said, when furs were used by man as a legitimate winter covering as they were, roughly speaking, up to the end of the World War. But boosting furs as a fashion, especially as the "superfluous luxury of a summer fashion," he said had been coupled with the fact that in many fur-bearing countries a wide dissemination of firearms had made tremendous new inroads on the animals so needed, with the result that an unprecedented orgy of destruction was in full swing.  
Dr. Osborn admitted that the work

of the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Government was most constructive and helpful in aiding the situation, and agreed that Frank G. Ashbrook, who urged the fur dealers to undertake large conservation projects at the fur exhibition Wednesday as giving sound advice.

"I find the intelligent fur dealers very courteous and very receptive to our point of view," he said, "but, as I declare in our report, the trade has passed almost entirely into the hands of people of Oriental and Asiatic origin, millions of dollars are spent yearly in advertising, and nothing in the history of creation, to my mind, has paralleled the ravages of the trade on wild life in recent years. It must be added that the bone fertilizer trade must bear its share of the destruction."

**Deforestation Parallel**  
That the situation resembles the reckless deforestation of timber lands in its shortsightedness as well as in the obvious remedy, Dr. Osborn maintained was coming to be more understood in the present months of stock-taking of depleted fur supplies. "Conservation is one of several remedies," he said, "by breeding and careful control and by a well-guarded limitation for a time of unnecessary use and exploitation, some of the mammals may come back again."

But so far, he pointed out, very few governments had interested themselves in looking out for the future. Dr. Osborn cited the case of the protection accorded to the chinchilla by the Peruvian and Chilean governments as an outstanding case of this nature, but he said the marmot in Asia and many of the fur-bearing animals of Australia were among those already facing extinction.

"The final cause of the close of the age of fur-bearing mammals can only be arrested," he said, "by the same

kind of aroused public sentiment by which the Audubon Society stopped a similar senseless ravage on bird life, which was largely instrumental in putting the cruel feather fashions of former days out of date among civilized-minded people. But it is idle to discount the difficulties of the movement against extravagant fur fashions in the face of the high prices for which the fur trade offers opportunity all over the world, with very little effort and with no risk of life."

A reflection of Dr. Osborn's views was seen in the recommendations before the International Fur Exhibition yesterday of Dr. Charles G. Adams, director of the Roosevelt Wild Life Experiment Station of the New York State College of Forestry. Dr. Adams recommended three ways to insure a modern fur supply with modern methods:

"First a campaign against the leaders of the fur industry as to the best methods of using present information to arouse interest in the methods of increasing fur production; second, a similar campaign among trappers, sportsmen and fur dealers as to what they must do to assist in maintaining the supply of fur bearers; third, a well-organized fact-finding and research agency, which would be devoted to gathering new information on natural history and breeding habits, and to securing other information on the methods of increasing the production of fur."

Such an agency, he said, should concentrate its investigations on the most abundant of our fur-bearing animals, such as muskrat, skunk and raccoon, and devise methods of increasing them on a large scale.

## TURKS AT LAUSANNE PURSUE UNCHECKED OBSTRUCTION TACTICS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 10.—No progress on any essential point is being registered at the Lausanne Conference, where, in the absence of any dominating personality on the allied side, the Turks are able to pursue almost unchecked those obstructionistic tactics which served them so well in the past.

At present Ismet Pasha is principally engaged in an attempt to shuffle out of the Turkish obligation to pay the bondholders of Ottoman debt in gold.

For the rest, the vital questions of judicial guarantees for foreigners, the validity of existing concessions, the sovereignty of the island of Castellorizo, to say nothing of several lesser matters, remain for all practical purposes where they were when the delegates assembled.

## BROADCASTING MAKES TROUBLE IN ENGLAND

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 10.—Negotiations between the Government's broadcasting committee and the entertainments' committee, have been broken off. The latter recently appointed four subcommittees dealing with, first, theaters, music halls, and cinemas; second, actors, stagehands, and musicians; third, copyright owners and publishing rights; fourth, concert givers and agents.  
Their reports all complained that the Postmaster-General had dealt with the right to broadcast without consulting the entertainments' industry. He had also refused the industry representation on the broadcasting committees. The entertainments' committee therefore decided that no further negotiations should take place until the Postmaster-General had acceded to the request for representation on his committee.

**NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTION**  
ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 9.—The Squires Government last night had a substantial majority in election results tabulated to date in the general election called by the Premier, Sir R. A. Squires, for submission of a plan in connection with the financing of a pulp and paper industry in the colony. Of the 35 seats in the Newfoundland Assembly the Government now has 17 seats and the Opposition 10.

**FISHING PROSPECTS BRIGHT**  
VICTORIA, B. C., May 3 (Special Correspondence).—The coming fishing season will be a profitable one on the Pacific coast of Canada, according to reports received by local canning companies. Cannerymen are now preparing for an unusually large salmon pack by increasing their traps. Operations this season will be marked by the smaller number of Orientals who will be allowed to fish under new Federal Government regulations.

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## BILL TO ASSURE LIQUOR FOR SHIPS

British House Considers Measure Providing Alcoholic Drinks for Vessels Abroad

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 10.—The retort frivolous to the United States Supreme Court's decision regarding liquor on foreign ships took shape in the House of Commons here yesterday in the form of a bill introduced by Lieutenant-Colonel Courthope, which aims to make it compulsory for all ships transporting passengers in British waters to carry liquor. The measure was discussed in an atmosphere of some levity, although Commander Kenworthy took it seriously in characterizing it as "petty, nervous, girlish, ridiculous legislation," and expressing the hope that it would not upset Anglo-American relations.  
In a speech asking leave to introduce the bill, Lieutenant-Colonel Courthope said that imitation was the sincerest flattery, and that Americans must not take it amiss if the British, following the American example, allow liquor on their ships. He said that the American demand was that all ships in American waters should be dry. The intention of this bill was to provide that all ships in British waters must be wet, or "reasonably moist."

If enacted, this bill would mean that American ships entering British waters would be put to as much trouble taking on liquor as would the British or other foreign ships entering American waters in getting rid of their supplies.  
There was an unmistakable tone of merriment in discussion of this proposal, and it is hard to see how it will ever become a law, and yet Lieutenant-Colonel Courthope was undoubtedly voicing a powerful and growing sentiment when he said that, while there was no desire in Britain to interfere with or criticize the domestic concerns of other countries, yet, when an attempt was made to extend the area of American domestic prohibition to British subjects on British ships on the high seas, it was time for the British Parliament to take notice.

The Courthope bill, which on division last night passed its first reading, provides evidence of the good-humored retaliation which may be expected.

## JORDANIA PLEA ACCUSES SOVIET

Washington Hears of Prominent Persons Shot Without Trial

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 10.—Two hundred persons, some of them of high standing, were shot in a single day without trial by the Soviet authorities of occupation in Georgia, according to a statement by Noe Jordania, President of the National Government of Georgia, which has been received here.

The statement in part follows:  
The Russian, Soviet occupation authorities in Georgia have committed unheard-of crimes. During Feb. 14, in different parts of the country, without trial and by order of the Cheka, 200 prisoners were shot. Among them were professors, teachers, students, former officers of the Georgian army, workers and peasants, persons of all professions and opinions—even children, old people, and women not being armed.

The Russian army organized an expedition to Georgia.

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## DECISION ON ART O'BRIEN EMBARRASSES GREAT BRITAIN

Government Put in Awkward Position by Court of Appeals Judgment on Deportations

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 10.—The Government is unquestionably placed in a position of serious embarrassment by the decision of the court of appeal, holding that the recent deportation of Irish agitators by order of the Home Secretary was illegal and granting habeas corpus for Art O'Brien. The court held that the establishment of the Irish Free State repealed the provisions of the 1920 Act for the Restoration of Order in Ireland, which had been relied upon, so that an order could not possibly be made by the Home Secretary for the internment of a person in the Free State.

An immediate appeal, of course, has been taken by the Attorney-General to the House of Lords and on its verdict much depends. The Government supporters are not particularly hopeful. If the upper House upholds the court of appeal, the Government will be called on to produce Art O'Brien. A habeas corpus writ is served on the gaoler, who is presumed to have custody of the accused person. But in this case the Governor of Mountjoy prison has custody, and he is not under the authority of the "English courts. The Home Secretary will have to rely on the good-will of the Free State Government.

If in case O'Brien must be produced the Free State Government repays the Home Secretary's compliance with their request for deportation by handing back deported persons, the case, while far from satisfactory from any viewpoint, will be less serious. If, however, the Free State Government refuses, then the Home Secretary and

the British Government would be in an unenviable plight.

Despite other important questions in connection with France, Germany and Russia little else was talked of in the Parliament lobbies yesterday. The Government, of course, acted in good faith and on recommendation of the legal advisers of the Crown.

When the matter was debated in the House, even Liberal opponents, like Sir John Simon, although criticizing the step on the ground of policy, did not question its legality, so yesterday the decision came like a bombshell. At the time of the deportation many friends of the Government regretted that the established procedure of arresting and trying these individuals for high treason was not followed. Deportation was decided upon instead for two reasons: First, the desire to oblige the Free State; second, the fear that the trial of Irishmen or Irish sympathizers in England would revive the old cry that England is still persecuting Ireland. By responding to these influences it looks as if the British Government had stepped from the frying pan into the fire.

**NEW FORD FACTORY IN DENMARK**  
COPENHAGEN, April 22 (Special Correspondence).—The large new Ford automobile factory in the southern port, Copenhagen, is now to be taken in hand, and, according to program, it should be ready to start work in a year's time. Its possible output will be about 200 cars per diem. This huge production, on the fact of it, is not intended for Denmark alone, but also in the first instance for Sweden and Norway, in addition to Finland and the new Baltic states.

## BENITO MUSSOLINI INTENDS TO GRANT THE VOTE TO WOMEN

(Continued from Page 1)

women's peace congress in 1926. The project is to be discussed at a council meeting in the United States in May, 1925, and at the Pan-American Congress in May, 1924, for which the Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay have given invitations.

Mrs. Catt is going to Central America in the autumn to develop a Pan-American group.

Athens wants the next suffrage congress. There are also Greek delegates here, including one from the Government. Government delegates are coming from a dozen countries including China, Portugal, Sweden, Estonia, Brazil, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The announcement of a woman suffrage parade in Italy is significant in view of the campaign now being waged by Italian women to secure the vote. The invitation of Italy for the present congress was accepted largely in order that the delegates from other countries might help in the Italian campaign. The presence of voting women, especially of women members of parliaments and municipal councils, it was felt would be the most telling argument in favor of the extension of suffrage to women by the Italian Parliament.

There is no doubt that the activity in the preparations for the congress and the attracting of public attention to the numbers of voting women of other countries who are now gathering here has already had its effect upon the Italian campaign. Beginning with the change in attitude of the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to a position in favor of limited extensions of suffrage to women, the increase in the ranks of the advocates of woman suffrage has been marked during these last few months.

Now comes the announcement of a parade, that feature of their movement which has symbolized the crusade to woman suffragists. To them, marching for suffrage has been the proof of their courage to stand for what they believed to be right and their willingness to serve the cause even in the humblest capacity. To the public the ever-lengthening processions established the growth in suffrage sentiment and offered convincing arguments, both in banners and in the demeanor of the women.

The parade has been a strong factor in the modern suffrage movement and the call to another one has met with a welcome reception by the women of the other countries. Veterans of parades in these other countries will be in line with the Italian women when they start their march.

The call to the parade, as given by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage

Alliance, began as follows: "Fellow suffragist, would you like once more to keep step to martial music with the exaltation in your soul which nothing but serving the cause of right against a doubting world can produce?" "Help the Italian women to get the vote by marching with them," besought Mrs. Catt. "Probably you cannot speak Italian with members of Parliament, but you can carry a banner that will tell the story."

**Some Parades Recalled**  
Some of those banners will be reminiscent of the first parade in London on a February day in 1907 when 3000 women stepped out from Hyde Park and marched to Exeter Hall. Great Britain advanced the parade ideas very rapidly for within that year there were two more processions, 3000 women marching through the streets of Edinburgh and 2000 through the streets of Manchester. In June of the following year there was a second London parade, enlisting five times the number of marchers in the first, for 15,000 women walked from the Embankment to Albert Hall.

It was a smaller group who ventured to respond when the College Equal Suffrage League announced its first parade in 1909 in New York City, some 300 women composing the little band of marchers. There were two more New York parades in 1910 and a May parade there in 1911. London had another monster procession in June, 1911, when 40,000 women covered a four-mile line of march to Albert Hall.

The 1912 parade of the United States women had cause for celebration in the state suffrage victories of that year, and this with the big Washington parade in 1913 stimulated a number of smaller processions through other cities.

In 1915 the New York suffragists staged a spectacular banner parade, and the yellow torchlight rallies were also a feature of that year. In 1917 came the crowning effort of the United States suffragists when they arranged the Women's Parade, which went from Washington Square north to the Plaza in New York City. It was not a decorative event. It did not aim at the picturesque.

It was planned to show the strength and solidity of the woman suffrage movement. In this it succeeded. The lines of marchers were hours passing up Fifth Avenue, and they caught and held public imagination to a remarkable extent, causing the parade to go down in suffrage history as one of the most impressive in the United States.

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## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Rome

Rome, May 10.—**B**ENITO MUSSOLINI, the Premier, and Senator Contarini are busy preparing the text of the Italian reply to the German note, the main lines of which are practically ready. It is expected the note will be completed today, but will not be dispatched to Berlin until after it has been communicated to London and the text of the British reply is published. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has been informed that Italy will ask Germany to make more concrete and precise proposals in order to prevent possible misinterpretations. Further Italy will undertake to facilitate the resumption of negotiations between the Allies and Germany. While no specific sum of reparations is expected to be mentioned in the note, particular insistence is made on the necessity for Germany giving unequivocal guarantees. The note will conclude with a warning to Germany that it will be extremely dangerous for it to persist in the belief that the Allies are divided, while it is only just that the Allies demand that Germany fulfill its obligations to the maximum of its capacity.

It is a curious fact to note that nearly all the suggestions made by Signor Mussolini meet at the same time with unbounded support from his own followers and with severe criticism from his adversaries. However a sure indication of the general tendency toward the regeneration of the Italian race is the unanimous approval with which Signor Mussolini's first official prohibitionist act has met. The Syndicate of Innkeepers at Tivoli, near Rome, as a first step toward combating the excessive use of alcohol in Italy, have decided to close their premises on all Sundays—the day when they are most frequented. Signor Mussolini, informed of this resolution, immediately dispatched the following message:

I approve unconditionally your resolution about the Sunday closing of public-houses. It is an excellent act of discipline, dignity and morality. The abuse of wine and alcoholic drinks must no longer corrupt and degenerate the Italian race. In assuring you of my whole-hearted sympathy with your movement I formally declare that my Government will be happy to see your resolution, which is the precursor of new general regulations.

This shows clearly that the Fascist Government intends to carry out a prohibitionist policy, and if necessary will adopt "Fascist" methods to impose it.

Signor de Stefani, Minister of Finance, has submitted to the King's approval the designs for the new coins of two lire which will be put in circulation very shortly to replace the paper money of the same value. The new nickel coin resembles, very much in diameter the old 10 centimes bronze coin. The designs approved show on one side the royal effigy and on the other an uncommon representation of the Roman lictors fasces. These are not the usual bundle of rods with an ax protruding from the center but an authentic reproduction of the real Roman fasces discovered recently by Senator Giacomo Boni, the archaeologist, in the course of some researches in the Forum. According to Senator Boni the real Roman fasces are formed of rods about six feet long bound with red leather straps, to which the ax was affixed outside, tied on to the rods by these straps.

The proposal put forward at the International Geographical Congress held in Venice in 1907 to start researches for the discovery of the tomb of the Venetian traveler, Marco Polo, has been taken up and excavations begun some time ago at the Church of Saint Mark are nearing completion. It is now expected that the discovery will be made very shortly in time for the celebrations which Venice is preparing for Marco Polo on the occasion of the traveler's sixth century which falls this year. No inscriptions bearing the great traveler's name to testify the supposition have as yet been found, although there are many indications which show that the researches are being made in the right place.

A very interesting exchange of territory has recently been made between the State and the municipality of Rome. The former cedes the area of the Capitol comprising the famous Palazzo Cafferelli, the former residence of the German Ambassador in exchange for four large areas in the Valle Giulia, destined for the construction of edifices for the use of the Royal Institute of Fine Arts. Here both the State and the municipality have common interests to defend. The Gallery of Fine Arts in the Valle Giulia has become so crowded with statues that it would be well to put some of them in the open air. A statue of mediocre value which sits badly in a hall would look well in a public garden or as a decoration on a fountain, as perhaps originally intended by the sculptor himself. Within the same area there is the villa of Pope Julius III, which has gradually become a museum of pre-Roman antiquity. The Academy of Saint Luke, situated close to the Capitol and many other academies have already thought of erecting edifices in the Valle Giulia, in imitation of the British School of Art. Thus while this area is to be reserved entirely for the construction of academies and homes for artists, it is proposed to free the Capitol entirely of the surrounding buildings so as to give it a better appearance. As it is today the Capitol has a dull aspect

owing to the encumbrances made by old houses.

Among other reforms which are contemplated by the Government is the gradual reduction of the number of ministries and undersecretariats, with a view to a rapid return to pre-war conditions. The Italian Cabinet, which before the war was composed of 12 ministers and 12 undersecretaries has been considerably reinforced, owing to the new posts which had to be temporarily created. The various premiers who have succeeded in the government of this country in the last few years had always promised to suppress one or two less important posts, but their promises were never carried out. The axe only began to work with the advent of Signor Mussolini to power. During his brief tenure of office he suppressed two ministerial departments, the Ministry for the Redeemed Provinces and the Ministry of the Treasury, the latter being amalgamated with the Ministry of Finance. It has now been decided to suppress a few undersecretariats, and it is probable that the Fine Arts Department and the undersecretaries for the post office and the public works will be abolished in very short time.

The Italian Government has at last decided to intervene in the reconstruction of the Ansaldo Company which during the war had been the most important Italian munition factory and had furnished thousands of guns and aeroplanes to the army. Since the armistice, however, most of the factories had to be closed, and owing to unsuccessful investments, most of the capital has been lost. The Government, unwilling to allow such a vast enterprise to remain inactive, has promised financial help, and work has already been resumed in several factories. The various undertakings, which comprise some 40 establishments, will be divided into four principal groups. While the shipbuilding and navigation group, which includes numerous steamships, will work on its own account, the Government has taken control of the ordnance workshops. With regard to the Cogne iron mines in the Aosta Valley, it has been decided to form a new concern, the Cogne-Aosta Company, in which the State will take up shares amounting to 70,000,000 lire. Everything will be done to develop the mines to their full extent, while the electric furnaces will be completed.

Gabriele d'Annunzio is writing a new tragedy. The announcement has aroused the usual enthusiasm which is generally felt by Italians. The reason is that the play is to be written in French and is to be performed in Paris. The poet is expected to return to France, which country he has not visited since the outbreak of the Great War. The French actress, Cecile Sorel, has lately spent two days at the poet's villa at Gardone, and has come away full of enthusiasm for his genius and for his untiring energy. Cecile Sorel herself is to take the leading part in the new tragedy, which will be produced at the Comédie Française. Signor d'Annunzio has presented the French actress with a copy of his last literary works, inscribing in each book, an autograph dedication.

## ITALY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD FASCISMO IS BEING MODIFIED

(Continued from Page 1)

playing violence and acting outside of constitutional authority. After Fascismo came to power we stated clearly our position. Being averse to the monopoly of the Patria by any single man, we have since then endeavored to disagree with another party, maintain its own convictions, its own valuation of the various problems. On this principle we acted when the Democratic-Liberal forces were in control of the Government.

On the other hand, we recognize the efforts of the head of the Government to strengthen the nation, to restore discipline and legality; we support those better balanced and more intelligent adherents of Fascismo who are hostile to the dictatorial instinct.

But our belief in human brotherhood, our love for our neighbor, should not raise against us the accusation that we are cowardly or subservient judges of the new order of things. We know how to estimate the efforts of the present Government to strengthen the nation, to establish a new economic basis, enable the free productive forces to operate in well-defined, favorable conditions, encourage respect for the religious and moral life of our people. Every valuation is made by us, however, in freedom.

Here is the first definite and important challenge to Mussolini since he assumed the dictatorship. It is a courageous pronouncement, in view of the present political status. It is a grave word for Fascismo, because back of Don Sturzo are a hundred and more deputies of Parliament and an organization that through the priests reaches out into every town and hamlet of the peninsula.

It will be noted that Don Sturzo warns Mussolini against nonconstitutional procedure. Here is the vulnerable point in Mussolini's armor, here is the fatal tendency in the Fascist conception of government.

The right wing of Parliament is composed of 20 deputies, headed by Salandra. The democratic leaders,

Giolitti, Orlando, Nitti, together control 160 deputies. For the past month the Fascists have been carrying on an aggressive campaign against the democratic and liberal tenets of government. They declare that these ideas are out of date. They belong to a past that is closed. More than this, these ideas are primarily responsible for the social and political chaos that overwhelmed Italy in 1921 and all but submerged her.

In a speech at Civitavecchia, April 9, Signor Rocco, the Fascist Undersecretary of State for Penitentiaries, speaking of the origin of the political doctrines of Liberalism and Democracy, held that they are intimately associated with Socialism. Their thought is that society is a body of living individuals, and that the State is constituted to serve these individuals.

Admit this principle, admit that society and the State should realize the maximum well-being of the masses of individuals living in it, and inevitably we have arrived at the doctrine of Democracy, from Democracy to Socialism, and from Socialism we journey necessarily to anarchy, that is, to the logical state of the Liberal and Democratic principles.

Fascismo proposes another eminently sane and more historic doctrine. In it society is considered as a living organism which includes not only the individuals of one generation, but of all the successive generations of those who were and who shall be. These form an organic unit of which the single elements, the individuals and the groups of individuals, are held to be of infinitesimal importance.

It is necessary for us to understand that what happened in Italy last year was a revolution that established in the political mentality dominant for 150 years a political concept totally diverse. There opened for us a new epoch of political thought. That era which closed yesterday was shaped by Italian thought returned to its Roman and Latin origins after a century and a half of wanderings in foreign lands.

Fascismo, which desires to constitute a strong state, which aims to discipline the Italian people by an iron hierarchy that may render solid and compact for the wider struggle, cannot be liberal. In an hour of servitude, Liberalism gives up the post of its guardian in the creation of the Nation. But that service was transitory; it has now ceased to function. Today Liberalism would lead the State and open the gates to anarchy.

Our critics are those whose mentality is irretrievably struck by the foreign ideas which dominated Italy for 150 years. They are incapable of comprehending all the powerful originality of our political thought, which finally has broken free from the shackles of English Liberalism, French Democracy, and German Socialism.

The Fascist journals report that at the conclusion of Signor Rocco's speech there was lively applause. There is no news, however, that the applause extended outside the historic townships of Civitavecchia.

The Liberal, Democratic and Radical parties have all supported Fascismo in its fight against the Communists. They made it possible for Mussolini to come to power. But there is no reason to believe that they have capitulated to him unreservedly or have any intention of so doing when the Fascist government is established. They are in their old places, prepared to do battle for their old political faiths.

The delirious enthusiasm of the first weeks of the revolution had spent itself at the end of the first two months, when the critical sober judgment has more and more prevailed. Many even of the Fascists are going carefully over their records and are debating with open minds the future of Fascismo.

The tactics of the extreme Left were the cause of the Italian. At the present moment the ideas of the extreme Right bid fair to destroy Fascismo.

## BRITISH ADMIT AIR INFERIORITY

## Lord Salisbury Makes Statement as to Future Activities

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 10.—The question of Great Britain's air inferiority was discussed in the House of Lords last night. The Marquess of Salisbury, President of the Council, replying for the Government, owned that the country had been deprived of wonderful air force which was existing at the end of the war, and the present Government was therefore obliged to apply itself to a situation requiring extensive remedy.

Lord Haldane said the country's well-known weakness in the air might be a serious difficulty in its diplomatic dealings, and it was true that our power's air strength must react on Great Britain. It was no good criticizing France for building up a strong air force in its difficult times.

The British estimates, Lord Salisbury stated, provided for an increase of 18 squadrons which were being rapidly pushed on. A committee had also been appointed to deal with every part of the subject, including aircraft development, aircraft range, provision of a personnel in relation to the navy, and an estimate of the total strength. In conclusion Lord Salisbury said that the Government realized that a considerable increase of the air force was necessary, and it meant to supply it.

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## BRITISH TO CEASE QUIESCENT POLICY

## Government Taking Strongest Line Since Mr. Lloyd George's Departure

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 10.—Both in the public and private expression of his views Marquess Curzon, the British Foreign Minister, has hitherto been so considerate of French susceptibilities that it is permissible to assume that he had fully discounted the effect of Tuesday's statements in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons concerning the allied replies to the German offer. The Government could easily have avoided making any declaration whatever, pending the dispatch of its own note to Germany, had it so desired. On the contrary, the Marquess adopted a clearly indicated policy, the Cabinet wished to give immediate publicity to its opinion on the French attitude.

It would be idle to suggest that the question is merely confined to the advisability or inadvisability of sending an independent or a collective reply to Berlin. The new dimension manifested between London and Paris obviously goes deeper and reveals a latent discord concerning the treatment of the reparations issue. Raymond Poincaré's dismissal of the German offer out of the flag in various cities, and the significance attached to it by the people generally.

Its effect, according to close observers of the situation at Lausanne, has been to stiffen the stand of the Turkish delegates to the conference, for they believe that in a break with the Allies Turkey will have the support, not only of their own countrymen, but of the 75,000,000 Moslems of India, backed by the Nationalist Hindus, and they count on the rest of Islam lining up in support.

## RAYMOND POINCARÉ GREATLY CRITICIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Embassy in Paris and in Rome. At Rome the document was immediately communicated to the Italian Government. At Paris, the French Government, still ignorant of the contents of the note, was greatly surprised. It is believed that both Italy and England agree that conversations must not be allowed to drop, but that Germany should be encouraged to make fresh propositions. There is a suggestion that Italy and England, if Germany will obey the suggestion, should convoke a conference, to which America should be invited. Apart from American opposition, such a project would encounter the greatest opposition in France while Germany pursues its present policy. But the idea of a world conference to settle finally the problem of reparations is germinating in many minds, and its growth is certain.

When Theodore Roosevelt visited Rome in 1910 arrangements were made for him to pay a visit to the Vatican, but an endeavor was made to impose conditions on Colonel Roosevelt in relation to certain activities of the American Methodist Church in Rome, one of the conditions being that the former President should not visit the Methodists while in Rome. Colonel Roosevelt refused to be bound by any conditions, and the audience was called off. A somewhat similar incident occurred earlier in the year, in which Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President, was the central figure, the gentleman also refusing to be bound by any conditions sought to be imposed by the Vatican.

## ATLANTIC-PACIFIC SERVICE ARRANGED

MONTREAL, Que., May 6 (Special Correspondence).—At last Canada is going to have the start of a direct freight steamship service between our Atlantic and Pacific ports, by way of the Panama Canal, said Thomas Harling, veteran Montreal shipping man. "It is a project upon which I have been working for the past dozen years, in fact even before the Panama Canal was completed. With the shipment of goods now being made there should be a good possibility of establishing a permanent service of considerable economic value to Canada."

Freight is now being secured for the "Margaret Coughlan," a modern 3000-ton vessel, which will sail from Montreal for Victoria and Vancouver by way of the Panama Canal, about the middle of July, with general cargo, under the management of her owners, The Ocean Carriers Company of New York.

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One of Schlogetter's aides, named

Girls' New Wash Dresses

Special \$3.95

Chambray, checked ginghams, or checked crepe feature the new bloomer dresses for girls from 6 to 12, especially desirable for school and vacation wear.

Trimnings of pearl buttons, vestees and cuffs of white linen, and stitching, give charm to the little frocks.

In blue, green, orchid, red, yellow or tan with bloomers to match.

Very specially priced, \$3.95.

(Fifth Floor)

The Halle Bros Co

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## HANS SADOWSKY, was sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. Five other Germans of the "murder gang" were given jail sentences varying from 5 to 20 years.

Schlogetter, who is a former Prussian officer, admitted having committed sabotage. He explained, however, he had never damaged passenger trains, but had merely blown up railroad tracks and bridges. One of the defendants, Kuhlman, formerly worked for the Krupp works at Essen, and the prosecution contended that the men of the gang trial had been paid for their work by a Krupp official, who fled before he could be arrested. It was charged that one of the objects of the gang was to kill Germans who worked for the French.

## SACRED FLAG SENT BY TURKS TO INDIA AROUSES MOSLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

have volunteered for service in the Turkish army, and thousands who are now in the British Indian army have agreed to revert if Britain and Turkey go to war.

British statesmen are aware of the tense situation that has been created by the arrival of the little piece of green silk in India, but publicly nothing has been said about it in England, and the English controlled newspapers in India have virtually ignored it. Nationalist papers, however, have been filled with detailed reports of the reception of the flag in various cities, and the significance attached to it by the people generally.

Its effect, according to close observers of the situation at Lausanne, has been to stiffen the stand of the Turkish delegates to the conference, for they believe that in a break with the Allies Turkey will have the support, not only of their own countrymen, but of the 75,000,000 Moslems of India, backed by the Nationalist Hindus, and they count on the rest of Islam lining up in support.

## RAYMOND POINCARÉ GREATLY CRITICIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Embassy in Paris and in Rome. At Rome the document was immediately communicated to the Italian Government. At Paris, the French Government, still ignorant of the contents of the note, was greatly surprised. It is believed that both Italy and England agree that conversations must not be allowed to drop, but that Germany should be encouraged to make fresh propositions. There is a suggestion that Italy and England, if Germany will obey the suggestion, should convoke a conference, to which America should be invited. Apart from American opposition, such a project would encounter the greatest opposition in France while Germany pursues its present policy. But the idea of a world conference to settle finally the problem of reparations is germinating in many minds, and its growth is certain.

When Theodore Roosevelt visited Rome in 1910 arrangements were made for him to pay a visit to the Vatican, but an endeavor was made to impose conditions on Colonel Roosevelt in relation to certain activities of the American Methodist Church in Rome, one of the conditions being that the former President should not visit the Methodists while in Rome. Colonel Roosevelt refused to be bound by any conditions, and the audience was called off. A somewhat similar incident occurred earlier in the year, in which Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President, was the central figure, the gentleman also refusing to be bound by any conditions sought to be imposed by the Vatican.

## ATLANTIC-PACIFIC SERVICE ARRANGED

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## BRITISH ROYALTIES VISIT THE VATICAN

## King George and Queen Mary Received in Audience by the Pope

ROME, May 10 (By The Associated Press).—Pope Plus received King George and Queen Mary of England in audience in the apostolic palace of the Vatican yesterday morning.

Immediately after the audience their majesties descended to the apartment of Cardinal Gasparri, paying to the Papal Secretary of State the usual visit. They then went to the Patrial Palace, the temporary residence of Theophilus Russell, British Minister to the Holy See, where Cardinal Gasparri immediately returned the call, remaining for the luncheon which Mr. Russell gave in honor of the sovereigns. To this affair were invited the various members of the Roman aristocracy connected with the Papal court.

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 1.—Discrimination by means of a "conspiracy of silence" on the part of the press concerning Protestant appeals against the proposed visit of the British King and Queen to the Pope was charged by Lord Gliborough at the annual meeting of the Church Association which has just been held at Caxton Hall. This partial suppression of facts, the speaker stated, constituted unfair treatment of the weight of public opinion behind the appeal for cancellation of the royal visit, which was widely regarded as an insult to the King of England and the King of Italy.

Lord Gliborough, who presided, opened the meeting with a statement that the present was a most critical period for the Church of England and the Protestant faith. Referring to the visit of the King to the Pope, he said it was a mistake to regard it merely as an ordinary act of courtesy. As a matter of fact there was a great deal at stake.

It was admitting the power and basis of royalty of the Pope which had never been and never would be admitted by the people of England. The King of course, said Lord Gliborough, had nothing to say about all this. It was the Government who were responsible and to whom they had to address their appeal. Reasons urged in justification of this departure from tradition such as that the visit would be a diplomatic success and win the Papacy to the support of Great Britain in European politics were dismissed as fanciful.

Mr. De F. Pennefather, a member of Parliament, counseled concentration of attention hereafter upon a demand for the recall of the diplomatic mission to the Vatican. This, he said, was the next practical step, and if it succeeded would be a great vindication of the position of the greatest Protestant country.

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## VICTORIAN MIGRATION AGREEMENT IS SIGNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 24.—The Victorian (Australian) obligation agreement between the Imperial authorities, the Commonwealth Government and the

## state Administration, has just been signed by the Duke of Devonshire, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia.

The Director of Migration, Australia House, London, has taken over the selection of suitable settlers. Each of these must have a capital of £300. The agreement provides for the settlement of 2000 families in Victoria, and the Imperial Treasury will advance £300 for each family. From the point of view of the Victorian State Administration the terms conceded by the British Government are much more advantageous than those obtained by the Premier for West Australia, who was the pioneer in arranging state schemes.

## UNIONS WARNED TO DROP SOVIET

## Labor Federation Council Sends Notice to Seattle Branch to Change Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cannot have dealings with the Soviet Government of Russia and remain in the federation. This notice, sent to the Seattle Central Labor Union by the legislative council of the federation, was explained by the council to be in accordance with the adopted policy of the A. F. of L.

A statement by the council declared that the American Federation of Labor had ample evidence of the Bolshevik designs upon the American trade union movement and the American Government, and approval of the Bolshevik authority makes the affiliated union amenable to cancellation of its charter. The legislative council called upon the Seattle branch to rescind its order endorsing the Soviet Government. The statement said:

The American Federation of Labor has many times made it plain that it cannot countenance support of Bolshevism or any kind of connivance, open or otherwise, in behalf of the Soviet dictatorship, which the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly condemned in convention. The American Federation of Labor has ample evidence of the Bolshevik designs upon the American trade union movement and the American Government. It requires that subordinate affiliated organizations adhere to the policy laid down by the convention in relation to this question. It requires that affiliated organizations must not give aid and comfort or support of any kind to a movement that seeks the destruction of the American trade-union movement. That is the meaning of the action taken today in regard to the Seattle Central Labor Union.

It was also made known by the legislative council that it had called upon the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly to rescind certain actions or cease to remain in the federation. One of the things complained of was said to be the policy of this assembly of allowing Bolshevik propaganda to address their meetings.

## \$142,176 VISIT NEW YORK LIBRARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 10.—An increase of 134,018 in the number of visitors to the central building of the New York Public Library last year over the preceding 12 months is reflected in the annual report made public today. During 1922 a total of 3,142,176 visited the buildings. The readers alone numbered 1,225,178, an increase of about 6 per cent. Literature in the specific sense and all subjects were the most popular choice of reading.

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"Energine Cleaned"

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Great Lakes. There are many trips possible up the lakes, where the breezes blow the cobwebs from your brain and pure air and restful nights bring back your childhood appetite and vigor.

Bermuda via New York. 2 days in New York, 4 days on the ocean on a palatial 14,000-ton liner, 5 days in Bermuda with numerous shore trips—the famous Marine Garden—golfing, bathing, fishing (296 varieties of fish), tennis—in fact, everything that goes to make a perfect vacation. A personally conducted, all expense tour.

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## MASSACHUSETTS EASTERN STAR HOLDS SESSION IN SPRINGFIELD

Greetings by Mayor, Reports, Reception to Grand Officers and Nominations Among First Day Features

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10 (Special).—Impressive ceremonies marked the opening today of the forty-seventh annual session of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Massachusetts, which was held in the Municipal Auditorium and attended by approximately 1000 grand officers, delegates, and visitors. Delegates from the more than 180 chapters, made up of some 48,000 members throughout the State, occupied the floor while hundreds of members present as spectators crowded the balconies.

The colorful and patriotic spectacle of the reception of flags followed the calling of the assembly to order by Mrs. Maude E. Wright, Past Grand Matron, and the entrance of the grand officers, headed by Mrs. Viola F. Pettie, Grand Matron, and George A. Mosher, Grand Patron.

Other officers in line were: Mrs. Jane Gray Payzant, Associate Grand Matron; Cleson S. Cushing, Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Grand Conductress; Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Associate Grand Conductress; Mrs. Charles B. Allen, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. Alice G. Reilly, Grand Marshal; Miss Ethel L. Farley, Grand Organist; Mrs. Florence F. Poole, Grand Adah; Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway, Grand Ruth; Mrs. Ruth M. Waller, Grand Esther; Miss Freda A. Shaw, Grand Martha; Mrs. Gertrude S. McCintock, Grand Electa; Mrs. Mabelle G. Kingsbury, Grand Warder; Harry E. Hoffman, Grand Sentinel.

### Greetings by Mayor

The Grand Matron then opened the Grand Chapter and introduced Mayor Leonard, who welcomed the members of the order to Springfield. Grand Patron Mosher responded. Receptions to visitors from other grand jurisdictions, other officers, and to the grand representatives followed, with an address of welcome by Associate Grand Matron Payzant and a response by Mrs. Nellie S. Rhodes, Deputy Grand Matron.

The nomination of officers was next in order, and the greatest interest was centered in the office of Associate Grand Conductress, election of which customarily leads to the exalted station of Grand Matron for the succeeding elections, and elevations are usually by succession. Nominations for the principal offices, which are usually equivalent to election, follow: For Grand Matron, Jane Gray Payzant; Grand Patron, Cleson S. Cushing; Grand Secretary, Carrie A. Cushing; Grand Treasurer, Alice E. Wallace; Associate Grand Matron, Helen H. Barnfather; Grand Conductress, Annie L. Woodman. These names were placed in nomination for Associate Grand Conductress: Mrs. Carrie L. Wade of Hingham, Past Matron of Dorothy Bradford Chapter; Mrs. Philip A. Jernigan of West Medford, Past Matron of Royal Chapter; Mrs. Gertrude McCintock of Dorchester, Past Matron of Sabbath Chapter, and Grand Electa, Mrs. Lillian A. Millington of Amherst, Past Matron of Unity Chapter; Mrs. E. Douglas of Chelsea, Past Matron of Ruth Chapter; Mrs. Alma C. Newcomb of Wakefield, Past Matron of Harmony Chapter.

### Impressive Ceremony

During the flag ceremony the worthy Matron of Stella Chapter said: "I have the proud distinction of returning to the Grand Chapter the flag of our country, which was entrusted to our keeping one year ago. We have held it as a sacred trust; its presence in our chapter room has been an inspiration to do that which is noble, good and true."

In response the Grand Matron said: "We welcome to the Grand East, Old Glory, our flag with a name. Emblem of the free and the brave! The flag which, taking the colors of fervency, purity and fidelity, has been constant to the cause of freedom. May there be no thought or act found here that does not do it reverence and credit. May we be ever worthy of its protection. Let us pledge our allegiance."

After pledging allegiance, the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung. The candidates for Associate Grand Patron nominated were Kenneth C. Dunlop of Roxbury, Past Patron of Roxbury Chapter; Archer L. Kingsbury of Sharon, Past Patron of Roslin-dale Chapter; Alexander Semple, Jr., of Lowell, Past Patron of Puritan Chapter.

Recess was declared at noon and in the afternoon there was a memorial service with music by the Lotus Quartet. The annual addresses of the Grand Matron and Grand Patron were delivered and the annual reports of the Grand Secretary and the Grand Treasurer were read.

Mrs. Vida F. Pettie, Grand Matron, in her annual address, reviewed the work of the year, recalled the great honor conferred upon her a year ago, and told of the wonderful experience that it had been for her. She likened the annual meetings to a big family reunion. After a review of her official acts, the Grand Matron spoke of her many visits to chapters in many parts of the State and then took up the Order of Eastern Star Home Fund, Near East Relief, and other benevolences of the past year.

One of the objectives during her year has been to complete the \$50,000 fund for the establishment of an Eastern Star Home. She thanked the various chapters for the generous response

and said that while the total had not "gone over the top" still they could see their way over.

### Tribute to Officers

The many institutions and chapters attended by the Grand Matron were recounted and a gracious word of appreciation was paid for the many honorary memberships bestowed upon her.

Appointments to other grand chapters were announced and various decisions made during the year were reviewed, followed by a number of recommendations, including the following: Insurance of better investigations by a questionnaire of some sort.

That the matrons and patrons' nights be held at a time so as not to interfere with the dates of official inspections.

That schools for secretaries be continued.

That new chapters be assigned to certain districts.

That regalia shall not be worn at public ceremonies outside of the chapter rooms.

That chapters not be allowed to send tickets to other chapters to be sold.

In conclusion the Grand Matron paid eloquent tribute to the various officers who served her so well, told of the pleasure she had found in her work and said that "among the happy recollections of the year will ever be the thought of the close associations which have developed into friendships."

George A. Mosher, retiring Grand Patron, in his annual address reviewed the work done, and made interesting and instructive comment upon many phases of the activities of the fraternity. A notable feature was the recommendations made "with the hope that they will be found beneficial."

**Twenty-Five Inspections Made**

After bespeaking the "honor, loyalty, a welcome everywhere, fraternalism, and friendship" he had received, he told of attending receptions to Grand Lodge officers, chapter anniversaries, and personal visits to other chapters. He recalled the fact that 25 official inspections were made the past year with the Grand Matron and seven inspections with other Grand Lodge officers.

The Grand Patron told of visits to the sessions of the Maine and Vermont grand lodges and of his instituting chapters in Dedham, Rockland, Marblehead, Andover, New Bedford, Clinton, Worcester, Fall River, South Weymouth, and Conway. He attended 13 installations of officers of chapters.

An interesting observation made by the Grand Patron was that with but one exception there were Masonic lodges in every town where the Grand Eastern Star. He added that he hopes the State will soon come when every town supporting a Masonic Lodge will organize a Chapter of the Eastern Star.

The fact that the Grand Patron received honorary membership from six chapters and gifts from many all over the State was gratefully recalled.

In his recommendations the Grand Patron urged that chapters be forbidden to send tickets to other chapters for sale.

To save time he advised that at inspections only the necessary officers to fill the chairs accompany the inspecting officer on her suite.

**Public Installations**

Because of the fact that chapter rooms or public halls are often overcrowded and that members of the Eastern Star are sometimes turned away at the doors, the Grand Patron advised to give up the practice of holding public installations, except by special permission of the Grand Matron.

He recommended that the Grand Chapter consider very carefully the redistricting program presented and adopt the report with the amendment that deputy grand matrons be given a district to inspect, the Grand Matron reserving the right to inspect as many of the chapters in each district as she desires.

He advised the appointment yearly by the Grand Matron of a Grand Lecturer who should hold schools of instruction, visit chapters and teach officers wherever necessary and do other fraternal work at the request of the Grand Matron.

He would have questionnaires in triplicate prepared for each chapter for use of the committees of investigation.

The appointment of chapter committees to meet newly initiated members and to instruct them in the degree work and to inform them of the aims of the Order of the Eastern Star, was proposed.

The Grand Patron said that he be-

## Grand Chapter Officers, Massachusetts Eastern Star



Upper Left—George A. Mosher, Grand Patron

Upper Right—Mrs. Viola F. Pettie, Grand Matron

Lower Left—Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, Associate Grand Conductress

Lower Right—Mrs. Helen H. Barnfather, Grand Conductress

Believed in the privilege of dual chapter membership.

A jewel for the use of deputy grand matrons was another recommendation.

Because the Grand Chapter has gained 1870 in membership in seven years, the Grand Patron proposed that it be divided into active and associate members, the actives to have the power to vote, but all eligible to election as Grand Chapter officers.

The actives he would have consist of the Grand Chapter officers and the elective past grand officers as well as the worthy matrons, patrons and associate matrons of the subordinate chapters. He would also give each chapter three votes and allow them to be cast whether the three delegates are present or not.

### Optimism Abundant

In closing, the Grand Patron said: "Our future is assured if we but continue on in the good work, ever striving to hold our banner of righteousness and helpfulness as high, if not higher, than it has ever been held in the past, and fulfill the Divine command, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

Mrs. Carrie L. Cushing, the Grand Secretary, said in her report:

We now have two chapters with a membership of over 800, and, as last year, Regis Chapter of Lynn leads, followed by Highland of Somerville, the former with a return Jan. 1 of 844 members, while the latter registered 829.

Four others are fast approaching the 800 mark, Adelphi numbering 774, Crystal 747, and Westmore and Lawrence each 744.

Keystone, which remains in the 600 class, has been joined by Hadassah, Electa, New Bedford, and Lady Emma. We might also include among our largest chapters, Colonial, Stella, Fraternal, Quincy, Glendale, Dartmouth, Cambridge, and Rosindale, all with memberships of over 500, ranking in the order named.

Springfield No. 143 was so close to the mark that it deserves honorable mention. I might say in passing that the three largest chapters in the State are located in cities having two or more chapters, thus proving that the institution of a new chapter in a place where one already exists does not retard the progress of the order.

### Record of Initiates

The record of initiates, as compared with last year, has decreased perceptibly, the highest rate showing only 41.8 per cent of the figures for 1921 and is accredited to Lady Emma Chapter of Fitchburg, which initiated 117 candidates, its net gain being 107. The nearest approach to this was made by Cambridge Chapter No. 152 with 108 initiated; net gain 96.

**RECAPITULATION**

No. of chapters to date, including six U. D. chapters..... 184

No. of chapters making returns Jan. 1, 1922..... 172

No. of chapters U. D. Jan. 1, 1922..... 6

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**Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.**

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To Supply Your Need

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**Millinery**

Announcing the display of mid-summer hat fashions.

**Bentley & Tubbs**

Chapters instituted since Jan. 1, 1922

No. of members initiated as per returns

No. of members affiliated

No. of members reinstated

No. of members gained by chapters

1922

Total accessions

Total losses

No. of members Jan. 1, 1922

No. of members Jan. 1, 1923

Net gain

This evening there will be a reception, entertainment, and dance under the auspices of the Matrons and Patrons Association, the proceeds of which are to go to the Order of Eastern Star home fund, which the Grand Matron, Mrs. Pettie, has made such an earnest and successful effort to increase during her past year as head of the fraternity.

The Matrons and Patrons Association, at its meeting last night, elected Mrs. Nellie F. Barker president, Fremont H. Eggleston vice-president, Mrs. Sophie J. Fowle secretary and Mrs. Ernestine E. Howland treasurer.

**COAL FRAUD BUREAU CONCLUDES ITS WORK**

Closing of the special bureau, established in the office of the Attorney-General to handle short-weight coal complaints and prosecute dealers selling coal containing foreign substances, was announced today by Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General. The bureau has been in charge of Jacob Bitzer, former Representative.

In announcing the closing of the department, Mr. Benton said that future complaints will be handled by the regular staff of his office. Mr. Bitzer made a brief statement expressing his appreciation to the press for its co-operation in supporting the work of the coal bureau.

**Ten Day Motor Trip to Boston**

New York and return, \$60

Conducted by the Wonder Tours of America. Leave Cleveland Tuesday, May 29, arrive in Boston Friday, June 1; leaving Boston by way of New York, arrive in Cleveland Sunday, June 3.

PAULINE HERRICK, Fairmont 3706, or Randolph 4203.

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Silks of all kinds in the latest weaves and colors at very reasonable prices. Also Silk Hosiery.

**WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

## MASSACHUSETTS DRYS GAIN TWO BIG VICTORIES IN DAY

Governor Cox Signs Enforcement Bill and Vetoes Another Asking Referenda on Prohibition Statutes

Executive veto of the bill which would have placed upon the ballot in Massachusetts in 1924 questions asking the people whether they favor repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or modification of the Volstead Act, was read in the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon. Today, also, members were discussing the action taken by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, in signing last evening the other measure before him concerned with prohibition—the act prohibiting under state law the manufacture and transportation of intoxicating liquors.

Out of the grip of a dozen petitions affecting prohibition, including memorials and resolutions hostile to the dry law and its enforcement, only these two received legislative sanction and went to the Governor. On these the executive held a special public hearing, and then he gave careful study, reaching a decision last evening. This verdict constitutes a dry victory, and is in accord with the views presented by the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts at the Governor's hearing.

The dry measure, signed by the Governor, was recommended by the Attorney-General and the district attorneys, and was petitioned for by the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts. It is designed to fill a gap in the existing state liquor laws, which contain no provisions for action against illegal manufacture and transportation of liquor. Under it state and local officers will be able to co-operate in the enforcement of prohibition.

**Referendum Now Hinted**

"No person," the amendment provides, "shall manufacture, transport by aircraft, water craft, or vehicle, import or export any spirituous or intoxicating liquor or certain non-intoxicating beverages, unless in each instance he had obtained the permits and other authority required by the laws of the United States and the regulations made thereunder."

According to representatives of the wet interests, including some representatives of organized labor in Massachusetts, immediate steps will be taken to hold up the operation of the enforcement measure by petitions for referendum to the voters. The act would become effective within 90 days, but the filing of 15,000 names petitioning for referendum would suspend the law until its acceptance or rejection by the voters in November, 1924.

The Adlow referendum measure would have asked the people, first, whether they wish to request their representatives in Congress to support repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and, second, whether they should support modification of the Volstead Act. It was urged against this proposition that it was futile, would stain no real end, would give only an ineffective and expensive

"straw" vote and would ask questions on an issue which is closed by virtue of the support of the majority of the law-abiding citizenship. On these grounds the Governor vetoed the act, and there were no indications today that sentiment for the act in either the House or the Senate amounts to enough to pass the measure over the executive veto.

### Political Significance

There is a considerable tendency to read into the Governor's action on these two measures a political significance. The tenor of this argument is that Governor Cox has recognized the strength of the dry cause, has decided to espouse it unqualifiedly and will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in 1924 on this issue. This view is strengthened by the political factors that have been put out recently with regard to the possible candidacy of Louis A. Coolidge, United Shoe Machinery official and one of the leading wet Republicans in Massachusetts at this office.

Neither Mr. Cox nor Mr. Coolidge has uttered a public word about their political plans for the future. Both contend that it is too soon to discuss candidacies. It is felt, however, that prohibition is going to provide an outstanding issue in Massachusetts in next year's political campaign. The Democratic candidate for United States Senator is expected to be a wet, and it is felt that, if the issue is to be strongly drawn, the Republican standard bearer should be a dry.

**MONUMENT TO GLOUCESTER**

Appropriation of \$10,000 by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts toward the erection of a monument to commemorate suitably the historic part played by the City of Gloucester in the growth of the State is provided in a bill which has received the approval of both branches of the Legislature. Gloucester will celebrate its 300th anniversary this year.

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1132 Euclid Ave. 1307 Euclid Ave.  
10203 Euclid Ave.  
Hotel Cleveland

**MOTHERS' AID BILL PASSED**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—The so-called Mothers' Aid Bill was passed in concurrence by the state Senate yesterday. The measure establishes a pension system for mothers with dependent children under 14 years of age.

**K. F. HEMLER, Sec'y-Treas. & Gen. Mgr.**

**The Knickerbocker Storage Co.**

Storage, Moving, Packing, Shipping  
7784 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio  
Hemlock 12

Attractive readjustment prices prevail on all goods, consisting of furniture of the better make.

**Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Draperies**

Free service for planning the furnishing of homes.

**THE KOCH COMPANY**  
10097-10098 Euclid Ave., Cleveland  
Opposite East 100th Street

**Embroidering Dies**

HARDENED AND ANNEALED

Prompt Service

**J. T. TURNER CO.**  
1586 E. 93rd St. Gar. 2580  
Cleveland, O.

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A Comfortable Shoe Made Stylish

New Location  
Bulky Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio

**THE CLEVELAND SILK CO.**

FOURTEEN COLONIAL ARCADE

**SILK SPECIALTY SHOP**

G. R. Taylor, Pres. CLEVELAND, OHIO L. S. Taylor, Sec.

Silks of all kinds in the latest weaves and colors at very reasonable prices. Also Silk Hosiery.

**WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

**Pumps and Oxfords**

for Women

Very Low Priced at

**\$9.00**

There are many styles to choose from in these attractive pumps and oxfords at nine dollars. Included are sports pumps of gray buckskin with black calf straps and waist line, one-strap pumps with low, broad heel shown in sand, beige and gray buck; white kid pumps with panels and novel stitching and black satin pumps in strap styles with full Louis heel or Cuban heel.

**Women's Low Shoes**

The woman whose income is moderate will delight in the many styles of pumps and oxfords offered her in this selection at \$6.00. There are dress oxfords, sports pumps, and dress pumps, all priced at \$6.00.

**\$6**

**Women's Shoes—Main Floor**

**The May Co.**

CLEVELAND OHIO

**Albert's Hair Shop**

PERMANENT WAVING  
NESTLE LANOIL PROCESS

Marcel Waving Shampooing

303 C. A. C. Building  
1518 Euclid Avenue  
Tel.-Pros. 846 Cleveland, O.

**The Christian Science Monitor**

is for sale on the following news stands in Cleveland, Ohio:

David Blum..... 801 Euclid Ave.  
Cleveland News..... Bulky Bldg.  
Gus Collins..... Superior Bldg.  
Schroeder's News Store..... N. E.  
The Burrows Bros..... 633 Euclid Ave.

**THE BURROWS BROTHERS CO.**

688-687 EUCLID AVE. CLEVELAND  
EUCLID at Fourteenth



## BRITAIN INTRODUCES NEW VESSEL THAT UTILIZES WASTE PRODUCTS

### Oil-Separating Barge Enables Ships to Discharge Ballast Water in Harbor and Turns It to Commercial Use

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 23.—The Oil in Navigable Waters Act, which prohibits the discharge of oil or oily water within the territorial waters of the British Isles, has given a marked impetus since it came into force on Jan. 1, last to a new type of vessel, the oil-separating barge. This new craft not only enables ships to discharge their ballast water in harbor, thus saving them the trouble and expense of going outside the three-mile limit for this purpose, but it also makes it possible to turn to commercial use the oily residue of the ballast water, which formerly was looked upon as a waste product.

**Oil Scum Is Collected**  
Two of these new barges have recently been ordered by the Port of London Authority from Messrs. Smith's Dock Company, Ltd., of North and South Shields. They are each capable of dealing with about 180 tons of liquid per hour. The water is first pumped into a receiving compartment from which it passes in a steady stream into the separating compartment. This consists of a number of cones placed one on top of the other and culminating in a bottle-necked passage where the oil scum from the ballast water is collected as it rises to the surface and is then drained into a storage tank.

What oil is left after this operation is recovered in a third compartment—the Cascade Filter compartment—after which the clean ballast water is discharged into the harbor through a valve just above the ship's side. This valve has to be adjusted by the operator in order to prevent the water being discharged so fast as to reduce the water in the operating compartments to too low a level, as this disturbs the working of the oil-separating apparatus.

**Sediment Used for Briquettes**  
The oil scum which has been collected in the storage tank has still a certain amount of water left with it. In order to get rid of this the tank is fitted with heating coils, so that the scum can be heated and settled. The little water that remains is then drained away through the bottom on to the filter and the pure oil is then ready to be delivered back to the ship or sent ashore as required. Even the sediment that collects on the filters is of some value, being useful as a binding agent for coal briquettes or in road construction.

Messrs. Smith's Dock Company, Ltd., have had one of this type working for some time, and they declare that on no occasion has any traces of oil from the barge ever been found floating on the surface of the water.

As the discharge of oil water from ships has been proved to have already had a very serious effect, both on the birds and fish round the coasts of Britain, it will be seen that the oil-separating barge is filling a real need.

The conditions that give rise to the need for the oil-separating barge have



By permission of Messrs. Smith's Dock Co., Ltd.

### Oil-Separating Barge at Work

New Vessel Obviates Necessity of Large Vessels Making Special Trip Outside Three-Mile Limit to Discharge Waste

long been experienced on the western side of the Atlantic, where New Jersey and other bathing beaches have been rendered unavailable and considerable damage has resulted from the unrestricted dumping, by industries and steamships, of waste oil and refuse. So great has been the damage in various directions that the matter was last year brought before Congress, and representatives of the various Government departments met to consider the problem with a view to international action.

It is interesting to visit a Chinese school. On stepping into a classroom, there is a shrill cry from a selected leader, whereupon every pupil comes to a standing position. Another command and the seats are taken. The same program is followed as the visitors leave, but while the

hand of £197,000; but owing to adjustments yet to be made with the British Government—adjustments almost entirely against the Free State—the total deficit on the year would be some £4,000,000. The estimated expenditure for the present financial year is £46,641,664, of which it is intended to find £20,550,000 by revenue, £5,500,000 by non-tax revenue (which includes the British contribution toward compensation for pre-truce damage to property, estimated at £3,000,000), and the remaining £20,591,664 is to be raised by means of an internal loan.

**No Tax Reductions**  
With regard to expenditure, the two most important items are the result of the irregular campaign, and these two items, the army, and compensation, amount to half the sum set aside for supply services. The income tax rate has been fixed at 5s. in the pound, and the other rates and conditions of taxation remain the same as in the previous year. It was impossible to make reductions, but in the matter of the estimates it was hoped to make economies.

On the whole, the Minister's statement was in moderate if not optimistic terms. He referred to the broken irregular campaign and claimed that the Government had established its right to the people's support. The country would be invited to show its confidence in the Government by taking up the deficit mentioned in the form of an internal subscription.

Discussing Mr. Cosgrave's budget statement, a well-known banker said the whole position of the country's finance was unfortunate and very difficult. There was money in the country, but if a loan were floated what security could the Government offer? A new Government, fighting for its very existence, was not in a position to give any guarantee; the irregular campaign and claimed that office, might and no doubt would repudiate such a loan.

**Internal Loan Practicable**  
An internal loan with an imperial guarantee behind it could have been arranged, he felt sure; but the Irish Government was not too sure of its grip on the country, and would not dare to give the irregulars the slightest opportunity of saying, "Here's a proof of England's hidden influence on the Free State Government"—and so lose what hold it had. In these circumstances an external loan raised in England would also be out of the question, although this gentleman believed it would have been possible to have raised in London at least half the sum required free of interest. He inclined to a pessimistic view, and felt that, however Mr. Cosgrave dealt with his present difficulties it was essential in the interests of the State that rigid economy, private and public, should be practiced. Wages were higher than in England. Could Ireland afford a higher wages bill than England? He thought not.

It appears the stock brokers were in consultation with the Government this morning, but the proceedings were private, and no information is forthcoming. On the Dublin stock exchange there would not seem to be a great deal of enthusiasm about the proposed loan. "If Ireland wants money she has got to work," they say. "But will she?" Barks, banker and stock broker, has his doubts. It remains to be seen if the courageous example of the Government can inspire the more experienced but perhaps too cautious men of affairs to take a risk in the interests of the country.

**WEST AUSTRALIA HAS NEW AGENT IN LONDON**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 24.—Sir James Connolly, Agent-General for West Australia in London, is retiring in November. The Hon. Hal Paterson, C.M.G., Minister of Education, is coming over to take the position.

Mr. Colebatch, a native of Herefordshire, England, started as a journalist, and became a newspaper proprietor. A keen man, an able debater, a pithy speaker, he has successfully led the Government in the upper House for some years.

**CUSTOM SHIRTS 3 FOR \$15.00**  
Fit Better and Wear Better  
R. E. Pichard  
1514 Broadway Shirt Maker Detroit

**PIANOLA Player-Pianos**  
**VICTROLAS and Records**  
Everything in the Realm of Music. Convenient Terms. Service You'll Like.  
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26 STORES—HEADQUARTERS  
1515-21 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT

**Healy Quality Costs No More Than the Commonplace!**  
D. J. Healy  
Serving Detroit Since 1887

**IN DETROIT SEND FETTER'S FLOWERS**  
39 E. Adams Street. Phone Main 1265  
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**Announcing Advance Spring Footwear for Men, Women and Children**  
TYFES  
Woodward and Adams DETROIT

**that emphasize Your style Your type Your personality.**  
Aimee Tobias Shop  
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**Thousands of Fresh New Philippine Undermuslins**  
In The May White Sale At  
\$1.98, \$2.98 and \$3.98  
Prices lower than we have ever offered before on garments of this exquisitely fine quality.  
Many new designs among them—originated by the needle workers, while the same high standard of stitching is maintained. Fine, firm materials that wear and launder beautifully.  
Newcomb-Endicott Company  
DETROIT, MICH.

## IRISH FREE STATE HAS FIRST BUDGET

### Minister Says Irregular Campaign Caused Half of the Total Expenditure

DUBLIN, April 22 (Special Correspondence)—President Cosgrave, the Minister of Finance, recently introduced the first Irish Free State budget. He stated that the year 1922-1923 closed with a debt of £2,531,000 and with an exchequer balance in

tic terms. He referred to the broken irregular campaign and claimed that the Government had established its right to the people's support. The country would be invited to show its confidence in the Government by taking up the deficit mentioned in the form of an internal subscription.

Discussing Mr. Cosgrave's budget statement, a well-known banker said the whole position of the country's finance was unfortunate and very difficult. There was money in the country, but if a loan were floated what security could the Government offer? A new Government, fighting for its very existence, was not in a position to give any guarantee; the irregular campaign and claimed that office, might and no doubt would repudiate such a loan.

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TYFES  
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**that emphasize Your style Your type Your personality.**  
Aimee Tobias Shop  
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**Thousands of Fresh New Philippine Undermuslins**  
In The May White Sale At  
\$1.98, \$2.98 and \$3.98  
Prices lower than we have ever offered before on garments of this exquisitely fine quality.  
Many new designs among them—originated by the needle workers, while the same high standard of stitching is maintained. Fine, firm materials that wear and launder beautifully.  
Newcomb-Endicott Company  
DETROIT, MICH.

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## Education Bill at Committee Stage in the Northern Irish Parliament

### Measure Is Intended to Replace Centralized System by One Giving Control to County Councils

BELFAST, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Ireland's crying need for improved educational systems and methods is being met, in some measure, in the six counties by Lord Londonderry's Education Bill, which has just reached the committee stage in the Northern Parliament. The bill has for its object the replacing of the old centralized system by a decentralized system by which control will devolve to a large extent upon the county councils.

These bodies will be empowered to buy, or take over to some extent, the control of those existing primary and secondary schools which wish to conform to the standard of the Ministry of Education. The councils will also be empowered to build schools of their own. The cost of the new system is estimated to be the equivalent of 1s. rate on the whole province; but, at any rate for a while, the Government will bear 8d. of this; the remaining 4d. will be levied as an education rate by the councils themselves.

**Best Teachers Go to England**  
This scheme, if it becomes law, will be of great benefit to the secondary or intermediate schools, the majority of which are in very poor circumstances. These schools are either endowed or run by private persons for profit, but the returns are generally so small that it has been impossible to pay decent salaries. This has had the effect of sending the best teachers to England, where salaries are much higher.

Under the new bill these secondary school teachers will receive an increment from the Government, and the school will come under the local council in so far as this Government assistance is accepted. Needless to say, no school run as a company and making a good profit was to be assisted.

The secretary to the Ministry of Education, in conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that unfortunately there had been some opposition from the hierarchy. The objection, as far as he could see, was that, as the hierarchy does not allow Roman Catholic children to attend anything but a Roman Catholic school, and to be educated under anything but an entirely Roman Catholic system, it does not see why its adherents should support the Government.

**Everything for the Business Man or Woman**  
THE REMOND-BACHUS CO.  
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers  
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

**Fullerton House Paint Protects the Surface Longer**  
Painting with Fullerton is true economy. It goes farther and lasts longer. It comes in 18 shades as well as inside black and white. Fullerton is another good, reliable Indiana Indestructible Paint Company paint.

GET IT AT  
THE T. B. RAYL CO.  
9 Grand River East at Woodward  
DETROIT, MICH.

**Hudson's May White Sale and Silk Sale**  
Two Most Remarkable Selling Events  
These are two of the outstanding features in the month of May, and offer to every woman exceptional opportunities to share in selected high-grade silks and most carefully chosen undermuslins, and at the same time pay unusually low prices.

Silks and Satins in the best colorings and weaves and Undergarments in delectable materials, including our own Philippine Underwear, made in our own factory in Manila.  
THE J. L. HUDSON CO. DETROIT

**Hatcher's MEN'S SHOP**  
Quality without Extravagance  
HOTEL TULLER  
DETROIT offers to particular men no better opportunity to gratify their tastes for all that is best in clothing, hats, hosiery and furnishings of all sorts.  
Fifth Avenue styles are mirrored at Hatcher's.

**When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.**

port, through the rates, a Government scheme of which they will be unable to take advantage.

**Bishops Protest**  
There had also been protests from the bishops stating they would allow only Catholic teachers trained in Roman Catholic colleges for their schools. Some time ago, Lord Londonderry, Minister of Education, asked the Catholic authorities to formulate an educational scheme for the approval of the Ministry, but they refused. Since that time a training college had been set up in Belfast under a Government system, and in spite of the hierarchy's warning, half of the male applicants for admission to the college and over one-third of the women, were Roman Catholics.

The secretary stated that there were some 2100 primary schools and 77 secondary schools in the six counties, of which 700 and 22 respectively, were Roman Catholic. Unfortunately, none of the Roman Catholic members would sit in the Northern House of Commons, and he was afraid that the views of numbers of the Roman Catholics in the North would have to go unrepresented, owing to the refusal of their leaders to co-operate with the Government.

There seems to be no doubt that the Northern Government is doing its very best to be tolerant of all creeds; in fact, many Roman Catholics have testified to the impartiality of the treatment meted out to them when in contact with the Government.

**Ernst Kern Company**  
DETROIT  
Our May Line Sale is now going on in full force.  
INTERESTING MERCHANDISE  
INTERESTING PRICES  
Second Floor

**Jewelry—Diamonds**  
Gruen Watches  
Hugh Connolly & Son  
State and Griswold, Detroit

**FRANK S. SIDER**  
1815 to 1817 Woodward Ave.  
OF DETROIT  
TWO YEARS OLD  
A child with a birthday cake.

**Second Birthday Sale**  
During the Entire Month of May

**THE T. B. RAYL CO.**  
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## CHINA'S SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT IS UNEVEN AND UNSATISFACTORY

### In Large Cities Universities Exemplify Progress, but Before Education Becomes General Generations Must Pass

HARBIN, Manchuria, April 3 (Special Correspondence).—Along the tourist routes in China the cause of education gives every appearance of being well developed. The day's trip, however, will convince the most sanguine that generations must come and go before there is an adequate system of schools or a consciousness of their need among the people. Get off the beaten path in China, visit the few schools that are to be found, and ask the teachers about the progress that is being made. You will be told that in Peking, Shanghai and in other large cities there are schools and universities which exemplify the forward movement among the Chinese toward imparted knowledge.

Pressed for details, the local teachers will evade direct statements. Very little advance has been made from the days when a chosen few occupied the cells or galleries of the existing universities, and there crammed a familiarity with the Chinese classics. The written language of China is totally dissimilar to the spoken, and the undirected effort to reconcile the two, while it has made some headway, is far short of reaching a stage where it is of benefit to the proportion of the populace that can read and write.

**Stages of Modern Education**  
There have been three periods in the trend toward modernity as applied to education in China. The first was an edict issued by the Empress Dowager in 1905. In 1912, the year after the Republic was established, a

**New Equipment—New Management**  
The same quality work.  
Main 3037  
Colonial Laundry  
Detroit  
H. M. Jewett, Pres.  
E. L. Cousins, Gen. Mgr.

**Himelhochs**  
WOODWARD THROUGH TO WASHINGTON  
DETROIT  
IN OUR SPORTS SHOP  
Correct frocks as well as complete riding, golf, swimming and hiking attire for vacation time.

**The Fashionable Fox Scarf**  
—Complete assortment of these attractive Spring Foxes in the smart shades—priced to \$200.  
Fox Section  
Kline's  
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## SPECULATION IN COMMODITIES IS NOT ENCOURAGED

Resistance to Price Advances Is Apparent in Various Business Lines

It has become apparent that business men are not going to indulge in any such orgy of speculation in commodities this year as occurred in 1920. Prices of most raw materials have been quick to react as a result of this sentiment, and an actual slowing down in business in certain lines has been noted.

Among the commodities which have proved most sensitive to public sentiment are cotton, rubber, hides and oil. In the case of cotton a slowing down in consumption of cotton fabrics, largely as a result of wage increases in the textile trade and consequent mounting costs, rather than an overproduction of the raw product, is responsible for the sizeable decline.

Flour production in California of unheard-of magnitude has affected the crude oil market adversely. Hides have declined moderately to a more normal relationship with the leather market. Rubber has declined sharply from the years high a peak which was the result of the rush of buying following the adoption of the British rubber export restriction scheme.

In sharp contrast with cotton, current quotations for wool and silk show no decline from the peak. Many business men are watching the silk market with unusual interest, remembering that in 1920 silk was the first important commodity to "break." In that year Shinsu No. 1 raw silk declined from an average price of \$16.95 a pound in January to less than \$5 in August.

Building materials also show no quotable recessions, although the tone of the market is less firm than a few days ago. Premiums recently quoted on steel products have disappeared in many instances, but base prices of steel, pig iron, lumber and cement remain unchanged.

The following table shows recent high and current prices of some of the main commodities:

Commodity	High	Current
Wool, O. de univ. lb.	\$5.59	\$5.59
Silk, Sh. No. 1, lb.	9.40	9.40
Cot. sp. N. Y. 100 lbs.	\$20.00	\$20.00
Hides, P. No. 1, str. lb.	2.20	2.18
Rubber, plan. lb.	0.35	0.27
Oil, Penn. crude, gal.	0.06	0.06
Sug. Cu. w. N. Y. lb.	0.06	0.06
Copper, elec. lb.	0.17	0.18
Pig iron, Pitts. str. 100 lb.	31.00	31.00

## RAW SUGAR

FUTURES HAVE ADVANCE TODAY

NEW YORK, May 10.—Raw sugar futures advanced 2 to 14 points and spot raws advanced 1/4 cent at the opening of the market today, following the action of foreign judges yesterday in refusing to accept the offer of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

Prices for futures went up to 6.62 cents for September and 5.97 for December. There was a sale of 40,000 bags of Porto Rican raws at 5.28 deferred, equivalent to 6 1/2 cents for Cubans, or within a 1/4 cent a pound of the season's high record price.

Refined, however, was not changed from yesterday's range of 9.75 to 9.90 for fine granulated.

## UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc., MILL STOCKS)

Company	Price
Arlington Mills	110
Brookline Mills	110
Columbus Mills	110
Dartmouth Mills	110
Dwight Mills	110
Edwards Mills	110
Everett Mills	110
Great Falls Mills	110
Hamilton Mills	110
Home Bleach & Dye	110
do pf	110
Lancaster Mills	110
do pf	110
Lanett Cotton Mills	110
Lawrence Mills	110
Lowell Bleachery	110
Ludlow Mills	110
Lyman Mills	110
Manomet Mills	110
Mass Cotton Mills	110
Merrimack Mills	110
do pf	110
Nashua Mills	110
Nashua Mills	110
do pf	110
Naukeag Steam Cotton Co.	110
Northampton Mills	110
Pacific Mills	110
Pepperell Mills	110
Sharp Mills	110
do pf	110
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	110
Waltham & D. Works	110
Wamsutta Mills	110
Warwick Bleachery	110
West Point Mills	110
Wm. F. Co.	110

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Company	Maturity	Bid	Ask	Yield
Am. Thread	Dec. 1, 1924	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
Ans. Cop. ss.	Jan. 1, 1925	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1926	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1927	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1928	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1929	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1930	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1931	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1932	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1933	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1934	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1935	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1936	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1937	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1938	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1939	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1940	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1941	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1942	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1943	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1944	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1945	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1946	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1947	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1948	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1949	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85
do ss.	Jan. 1, 1950	102 1/2	102 3/4	5.85

## ORIENT IMPORTS OF SEATTLE GAIN

Figures for March Practically Double March, 1922

SEATTLE, May 5 (Special Correspondence).—Oriental imports received at Seattle during March, 1923, were practically double those of March a year ago, according to figures submitted here by Paul Edwards, port warden. The value of silk coming to Seattle from China during March this year was in excess of \$17,000,000, compared with a total of \$9,173,390 in March, 1922.

Import and export trade, both foreign and domestic, shows substantial increases over a year ago. Not only has the tonnage carried both by American and foreign vessels increased substantially, but the values of the cargoes have increased accordingly, Mr. Edwards' report shows.

Total import tonnage for March, 1923, was 438,875 tons of freight, compared with 257,861 for the similar month in 1922, a gain of 181,014 tons. The difference in value represented by the two tonnage totals was in excess of \$15,000,000.

In the export trade the gain of March this year over the similar month a year ago was 8662 tons. The value of the increase was \$3,386,589.

## NET CHANGES IN WHEAT MARKET NOT VERY LARGE

CHICAGO, May 10.—Wheat prices were higher during the early dealings today. Opening figures, which ranged from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher with July 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 and September 1 1/8 to 1 1/4, were followed by numerous small changes and then by a set-back to about the same as yesterday's closing level.

July opening 1/4 to 1/2 higher, July 1 1/8 to 1 1/4, the corn market underwent a moderate sag.

Oats opened unchanged to 1/4 higher, July 4 1/4 to 4 1/2, and later showed a slight downturn.

Provisions lacked support.

## "SOO" DIVIDEND DECISION UPHELD

ST. PAUL, May 10.—A decision has been filed in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals upholding the decision of Judge Booth of the United States District Court in favor of the directors of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie in the case brought by the preferred stockholders opposing the 2 per cent semiannual dividend out of surplus to both common and preferred stock in March, 1922.

This will release \$1,500,000 in dividend payments, unless preferred holders take further appeal. The 2 per cent dividend declarations were out of surplus earnings of the years 1909-19 during which years regular dividends of 7 per cent were paid on common and preferred.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Commodity	Price
Call Loans	100
Renewal rate	5 1/2
Outside com'l paper	5 1/2
Year	5 1/2
Customers' com'l ins.	5 1/2
Individual, cus. com'l ins.	5 1/2

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Amount
Year ago today	\$60,000,000
Balance 20 days	\$1,000,000
Year ago today	\$1,000,000
F. R. bank credit	\$1,000,000

## Acceptance Market

Commodity	Price
Spot, Boston delivery	100
60-day	100
90-day	100
120-day	100
150-day	100
180-day	100
210-day	100
240-day	100
270-day	100
300-day	100
360-day	100
420-day	100
480-day	100
540-day	100
600-day	100
660-day	100
720-day	100
780-day	100
840-day	100
900-day	100
960-day	100
1020-day	100
1080-day	100
1140-day	100
1200-day	100
1260-day	100
1320-day	100
1380-day	100
1440-day	100
1500-day	100
1560-day	100
1620-day	100
1680-day	100
1740-day	100
1800-day	100
1860-day	100
1920-day	100
1980-day	100
2040-day	100
2100-day	100
2160-day	100
2220-day	100
2280-day	100
2340-day	100
2400-day	100
2460-day	100
2520-day	100
2580-day	100
2640-day	100
2700-day	100
2760-day	100
2820-day	100
2880-day	100
2940-day	100
3000-day	100
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3240-day	100
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## BOSTON & MAINE IS HANDLING BIG BUSINESS VOLUME

April Revenues Display Gain of  
19 Per Cent Compared With  
Similar 1922 Month

The Boston & Maine road is handling a large volume of business, reflecting the industrial prosperity of northern New England.

Preliminary estimates place April revenues at \$7,400,000, a new record for that month, and a gain of \$1,179,000, or 19 per cent, over the corresponding month of last year.

The largest gross for any month last year was \$7,474,000 in October, so that it is indicated that the system is handling an unusually heavy volume of business.

April freight revenues approximated \$4,800,000, an increase of about \$1,000,000, or 26 per cent, over April, 1922, largely due to the coal strike. Freight revenues last month not only established a new record for April, but the total was the largest for any month since November, 1920, when it was \$5,081,000.

Passenger revenues increased in April for the sixth consecutive month. The gain was \$106,000, or 8 per cent, to \$1,800,000.

### Charges May Be Earned

The April expense sheet has not yet been made up, but officials of the road are hopeful that the detailed report for that month will show interest charges earned. In March the deficit before interest charges was \$244,454. In February \$1,304,640, and in January \$1,505,297. In the March quarter, therefore, the road failed to earn interest charges by \$3,054,000. With the improvement in gross and a firmer grip on the cost side, the deficit should be greatly reduced within the next few months, especially when the summer tourist movement gets well under way.

In April the road did not have to contend with the severe operating conditions that prevailed during the earlier months of the year. The result is April will show a substantial reduction in the transportation ratio, which stood at 57.2 per cent in March.

A saving of several hundred thousand dollars in that department from March will assist much in helping to show interest charges earned.

Maintenance of equipment expenses in April held at about the same level as in March. No expense is being spared in getting equipment in first-class condition. With the heavy spring maintenance work well under way, April expenses in that department ran ahead of last year.

### Better Use of Cars

The management is gradually whittling down the number of freight cars on its lines. The total as of April 29 was 40,277, a reduction of about 800 within a week or so, and comparing with the year's peak of 42,679 cars on Feb. 18, at which time severe operating conditions prevailed.

Net ton miles are still running substantially ahead of 1922. In the week ended April 12 the total was 76,808,000 compared with 78,484,000 in the April 19 week. The total for those weeks was the largest for any two weeks since the autumn of 1920.

In the week ended April 26 net ton miles dropped to 72,900,000, but that compared with only 45,282,000 in the week ended April 27, 1922, when the coal strike was in progress.

## NORTHWEST WHEAT CROP LIKELY TO BE SMALLER THIS YEAR

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 10.—Crop conditions in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana this year are unusually puzzling to the farmer. John R. Mitchell of the Federal Reserve Bank, and others had advised farmers of the northwest to reduce the wheat acreage in an effort to force prices higher.

The acreage is smaller than a year ago, and what it generally is at this season, but this is due to the extreme backwardness of the weather. Late seedings, at present going on full blast in the rural districts, may largely make up for the reduced acreage now reported.

The Federal crop statistician for North Dakota, however, states that the reduction of the wheat acreage in that State will be 20 to 25 per cent.

## BIG COMPANY SEES NO SLOWING DOWN IN CONSTRUCTION

The Aethra Construction Company, Boston, specialists in industrial construction, expects just as great business through the remainder of 1923 and running into 1924 as is now in evidence.

"I find no slackening of business because of mounting labor and material costs," an official of the company says, "although some people are beginning to question whether it is worth while to build."

"At present we are in the midst of a spring rush, and have as much work ahead of us this month and the next as we had in April. There will be the inevitable summer quietness, after which our business will pick up, with a volume equal to the present."

## AMERICAN ELECTRIC POWER'S REPORT

The American Electric Power Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 operating revenues of controlled companies \$5,480,620, an increase of \$731,019 compared with 1922. The net income was \$599,230, compared with \$283,279, and balance available for common stock dividends \$522,493, equal to 5.52 per cent, compared with \$213,279, equal to 2.36 per cent last year.

## PREMIUM PRICES IN STEEL TRADE DISAPPEARING

The volume of new steel buying is still in sharp contrast with consumption as well as production. Some mills are booking orders equal to 50 per cent of their normal shipments, but they are exceptions, the average being considerably less, according to the Iron Age.

There is a further gain in ability to make fairly early deliveries, so that in large part premium prices have disappeared. Independents that a short time ago were out of the market are now taking third-quarter business, the trend of prices being toward those named by the United States Steel Corporation.

Buyers, with few exceptions, have relaxed in no degree their demands for shipments on contracts.

Output of both iron and steel is well maintained and, in some districts, has made an unexpected gain, loss of labor to outdoor operations being less than last year.

Reports from 30 companies indicate a total steel ingot output of 3,947,800 tons in April, another high record. Recent increase in steel production is even more marked than in iron, and it is estimated that the present rate is close to 48,000,000 tons a year. The Steel Corporation is running at about 97 per cent of capacity.

The rail buying movement that started last week is the chief market feature, and it is estimated that about 250,000 tons is represented in orders just taken or about to be closed.

Deliveries of the 40 rails, of which nearly 1,500,000 tons were bought just before Oct. 1 last, were limited to that first half of the year. Sales just before and pending are at \$43 and for delivery in the second half.

As many of these rails may not be laid until 1924, some of the present buying is to get the benefit of the 43¢ price, which is a reflection to the market for other forms of steel. Leading Chicago mills have practically all the rails they can roll this year.

## CENTRAL LEATHER PROGRESS TOWARD REHABILITATION

May Wipe Out Profit and Loss  
Deficit in Another Half Year  
—Favorable Factors

The Central Leather Company is steadily continuing its progress toward a sound financial basis. For the first quarter of 1923 it shows a \$4.48 a share earned on the preferred, following \$4.20 a share in the last quarter of 1922. A profit and loss deficit of \$7,523,067 at the middle of last year in nine months has been reduced to \$3,874,631.

Another half year at no better than the same pace of the last six months should see the capital impairment erased and the preferred, recently earning at the annual rate of more than \$17 a share, in line for dividend resumption. It is an encouraging recovery from the 30 months of adversity which between Dec. 31, 1919, and June 30, 1922, turned a surplus of \$30,500,000 into a deficit of \$7,500,000.

Quarter's Surplus Large  
A surplus after charges in the quarter to March 31 of this year of \$1,490,977 is almost \$100,000 better than the \$1,399,384 of the last quarter of 1922, which earlier this year it had hardly been expected would be equal to it in bright contrast with the deficit of \$230,000 a year ago, when raw material markets were uncertain and more out of line with leather.

Recently there have been several factors making for better earnings. The relationship between cattle hide and sole leather prices has been somewhat the last six months from the packer toward the tanner, in comparison with the opposite situation early in 1922. This is indicated by the following quotations:

Hides:	Now	Jan. 1, '23	Oct. 1, '22
Not heavy steers.....	18	19	22
Light cows.....	14	16	19
Light cows.....	14	16	19
Union steer backs.....	52-55	52-55	50-55
Light cow hides.....	45-50	45-50	46-48

Big Volume of Shipments  
As against a slow recession of two to three cents in hides, partly seasonal, sole leather has firmed up about two cents. Tanners still claim the spread is none too great. Shoe manufacturers, especially makers of cheaper shoes, talk and seek concessions, but so far without effect. Against them is the statistical influence of a recent drop in the country's stock of sole leather.

From the end of 1920 to March 1, 1922, it had risen from 10,500,000 to 11,800,000 sides, backs and bends; but in the last twelve months to March 1 this year it receded to 9,300,000. And only a small part of this is the better grades most in demand.

Central Leather has recently been shipping out leather in the largest volume for many months, and this large tonnage, even at moderate unit profits, has favorably affected earnings. With it has gone the influence of large sales of lumber under the prevailing keen demand at high prices, which have, so far as profit was concerned, almost rivaled net returns on leather.

With shoe factory labor troubles largely composed, shoe retailers' stocks not heavy and most retailers now out of the woods on old higher-cost lines, and with general prosperity ruling, the trade expectations are for a long period of good business. For Central Leather it should in due course spell restored surplus and at least preferred dividends.

### FORD MOTOR NEW PLANT

The Ford Motor Company has just awarded a contract for the building of a 10,000-horsepower hydroelectric power plant on the Menominee River, N. C., and Flat Rock, Mich. and who are now beginning the construction of a large combined hydroelectric and steam power plant at the High Dam at St. Paul, Minn.

## PLACING OF WAR DEBT ON BETTER BASIS COMPLETED

Credit Due to Treasury's Many  
Successful Operations—Three  
Billion Decrease

The successful placing of the current offering of \$400,000,000 United States Treasury notes has measurably assisted Secretary Andrew Mellon in putting the huge war debt on an easily manageable basis. This financing is only one of the many operations reflecting credit on the present head of the national Treasury.

At its peak the national debt amounted to \$25,478,592,000; on April 30 last it had been reduced to \$22,355,497,000. The amount of this reduction between Aug. 31, 1919, and April 30 last is impressive, but it represents only a small part of the treasury's achievement.

In 1919 the debt included \$4,201,139,000 Treasury certificates, maturing in less than one year and nearly \$5,000,000,000 Victory notes maturing in less than four years. Today the amount of strictly floating debt, that is, Treasury certificates, is only \$1,073,374,000.

The amount of debt maturing within the next six years is nearly as large as was the combined amount of Treasury certificates and Victory notes four years ago, but now the maturities are spread out very evenly over the next five years and the amount of third Liberty is not large enough to indicate that any difficulty will obtain in handling it.

The policy of the treasury in refunding maturing Treasury certificates with Treasury notes has been skillfully carried out. As a result there remains to be refunded or paid in the balance of this calendar year about \$750,000,000 and in each succeeding calendar year until 1928 between \$1,000,000,000 and \$1,400,000,000.

With the possible exception of the new 4½s, due March 15, 1927, the largest single maturity prior to 1928 will be the \$616,769,700 Treasury 4½s, March 15, 1926. In view of the attractive privilege of exchanging Victory notes for the current offering, it seems probable the allotment of this issue may also exceed \$600,000,000.

Estimating this figure at \$600,000,000 the amount of Treasury notes and certificates and Liberty bonds maturing in each of the next five years will be as follows:

	\$1,022,965,700
1923.....	1,377,909,600
1924.....	1,075,809,800
1925.....	1,400,000,000
1926.....	3,439,454,900

## BOND ACTIVITY ON STOCK EXCHANGE IN APRIL DECREASES

Sales of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange in April, 1923, totaled \$236,993,000, compared with \$261,745,000 in March and \$446,923,000 in April, 1922. Daily average sales were: Miscellaneous \$7,065,680, Liberty issues \$2,414,040, all bonds \$2,797,726, and all bonds April, 1923, \$18,621,791.

Liberty Loan activity touched a new low at \$60,351,000, compared with \$66,599,000 the previous month and \$182,582,000 in April, 1922.

Allied loans were \$14,419,000 in April, 1923, compared with \$14,704,000 in March and \$21,727,000 in April, 1922. Other European loans totaled \$12,773,000, compared with \$11,929,000 in March and \$17,771,000 in April, 1922. Latin-American bonds aggregated \$7,294,000, compared with \$6,948,000 in March and \$9,449,000 in April, 1922. United States Government loans aggregated \$100,917,000, 42.6 per cent of the month's total.

Eliminating foreign bonds from miscellaneous leaves \$135,076,000 domestic corporate bonds traded in April, 1923, compared with \$158,503,000 in March and \$207,629,000 in April, 1922.

The five most active issues were: Rapid Transit Securities \$6,629,000; Missouri, Kansas & Texas adjustment \$6,019,000; Anaconda Copper consolidated \$5,870,000; Anaconda Copper convertible 7½s, \$2,724,000; and Eastern Cuba Sugar 7½s, \$2,205,000.

## NEW ENGLAND POWER'S NEW STOCK

An issue of \$3,000,000 capital stock by the New England Power Company was approved today by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities. The stock will be issued in \$30,000 shares at a par value of \$100 a share.

The new issue is to cover extension of the plant and the business of the company, which is building a large reservoir and dam at Whitingham, Vt., and is constructing a 76-mile high-voltage transmission line from the proposed hydroelectric station at the town to its sub-station in Milbury, Mass.

## OUR MAY SERVICE LETTER

gives a list of four preferred stocks and one common stock of electric light and power companies of demonstrated earning capacity.

An annual income of more than 7.20% may be obtained by the purchase of an equal number of shares of these five investment stocks.

We will furnish upon request copy of this Service Letter which gives a brief description of each of these securities.

Send for Letter CM-110

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## UNION PACIFIC'S GOOD EARNINGS

First Quarter Estimated Net  
Equal to \$14.78 a Share An-  
nually in the Common

Net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for 1923-Is at the rate of \$39,503,000 on the five-year average basis of western roads earning 18.2 per cent of a year's operating income in the first three months. After charges and preferred dividends this is equal to net earnings estimated at \$32,555,000, or \$14.78 a share on the \$222,293,100 common stock.

Gross promises a record. The first quarter's gross of \$45,139,154 is at the rate of \$214,945,000 this year, since Union Pacific's first quarter gross has averaged 21 per cent of the year for 10 years. The previous high gross was \$309,049,510 in 1920, when net was \$39,261,267, equal to \$14.62 a share on the common. In arriving at an estimate of \$14.78 a share for 1923, nonoperating income of \$13,584,000 and fixed charges of \$16,248,400 for 1921 were used.

If gross continues at the first quarter's rate it is possible that operating income will be even larger than estimated because of steadily declining operating expenses.

March way maintenance expenses were higher than January or February and higher than a year ago, but equipment maintenance and transportation costs compared favorably with the previous two months and with March, 1922:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Way maint.....	10,231,822	10,128,178	12,918,104
Equip maint.....	24,417,240	24,011,216	21,616,211
Transp. exhs.....	36,838,761	37,350,324	32,422,217
Total exhs.....	71,487,823	71,539,718	66,956,532

Although final 1922 figures have not been published, it is evident from estimates that this year has started far better than 1922. Net earnings for the first three months increased \$1,049,241, or 17 per cent, over last year, when the year's net was \$33,496,318 and the final net, after charges, is estimated at \$30,331,673, equal after preferred dividends to \$12.07 a share on common stock.

Chairman R. S. Lovett recently said he expected record gross earnings this year, although net might not reach the 1918 record of \$45,419,293, when \$18.44 was earned a share of common.

## IMPROVEMENT IN ARGENTINA HOLDS SHEEP AND CATTLE UNEVENLY HIGHER IN LIVE-STOCK MARKET

Heavy Exports at Good Prices  
Make Business Better

Gradual improvement in the commercial situation of Argentina is apparent, says Trade Commissioner George S. Brady in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce.

Customs receipts are averaging 44 per cent higher than last year, and commercial failures though still high are somewhat reduced. The banking and financial situation is good.

Clearing house operations are increasing, and money is plentiful with discounts running at 5 and 7 per cent. Dollar exchanges continue to show an upward tendency, the advance during the month being from 1.18 to 1.21 pesos to the dollar with the probability of further advancement to 1.25.

Immigrants are sending heavy remittances to Spain and Italy. The bond market is active; industrial and public utilities are paying dividends of 5 to 10 per cent for 1922; and railway receipts are higher than for last year.

The chief factor responsible for Argentina's present improved condition is continued heavy exports and good prices, especially in the case of grain, hides, wool, and sheep.

Imports, as indicated by the customs receipts and bank settlements, are also higher, but buying is still cautious and fall retail offerings are generally lower in price than for last year.

Great Britain's position in the textile market is strengthening. Italy's is weakening, and Japan is furnishing the market with grey goods and flannels. The yarn market is fully stocked.

The industrial machinery market is also inactive, but there is some interest in construction machinery, due partly to the extensive public works plans of the Government. Agricultural implements continue in steady demand, farmers' plans for increased acreage next season being responsible. Germany is active in the market sending hardware, toys, paper, glassware, chemicals, and large quantities of wire.

### TIMKEN'S EARNINGS

The Timken Roller Bearing concern reports for the first quarter of 1923 net earnings before taxes \$2,384,379, compared with \$1,540,720 in the similar period of 1922, and after taxes \$2,069,269, compared with \$1,345,130, an increase of \$721,139, or 53 per cent.

## ALBANY ROAD'S MARCH SURPLUS EXTRAORDINARY

Only New England System to  
Have Net Profit After Un-  
usual Charges of Winter

The Boston & Albany road, the New York Central's New England leased line, made an excellent recovery in earnings in March, shaking off the effects of rigorous winter weather conditions. It was virtually the only road in this territory to show a substantial surplus after all charges for the month.

Handling the largest traffic for any March in its history, the Albany's gross earnings reached \$3,387,703, an increase of \$707,849, or 26.6 per cent compared with March, 1922. Although the operating expenses also increased, the increase was not as great as the gain in gross. Operating expenses increased \$526,675, or 25.5 per cent. The ratio to gross was only 76 per cent, compared with 76 1/2 per cent in March last year.

There resulted a net operating income of \$534,658, an increase of \$122,905, or 23.8 per cent. After deducting all charges, including rental, there remained a surplus of \$293,352, representing profit on operation to the New York Central. This compares with a surplus of \$170,025 in March, 1922, which was a very good month. In February of the current year there was a deficit of \$47,596, after all charges, and in January a deficit of \$88,231, which was a remarkably good record in view of the adverse weather conditions of the first two months.

For the first quarter of 1923, therefore, Boston & Albany showed a surplus over all charges, a gain of \$157,425, which was only \$23,021 less than in the corresponding period of 1922, when operating conditions were much more favorable but when the volume of traffic was not as large.

In March Boston & Albany handled 343,841,000 gross ton miles of freight (gross ton miles including both revenue and company freight and also weight of cars) compared with 259,923,000 gross ton miles in March, 1922, an increase of \$3,815,000 gross ton miles, or 32.2 per cent.

The April traffic also established a new high record for that month and indications are that the earnings will make a very favorable showing.

## CHICAGO, May 10.—Though prices on Tuesday, yesterday's, market for sheep and cattle was unevenly strong. Best lambs were about 25 cents higher.

Receipts, prices and conditions were:

Cattle—Receipts 9000; active; beef steers, yearlings, butcher stock unevenly higher; mostly 10 to 15 higher; numerous spots 25 higher on beef heifers; top matured steers, \$10.40; several loads, \$10.10 to \$10.30; best yearlings, \$10.15; mixed steers and heifers upward to \$9.85; killing quality she-goats; most heifers, \$6.00; veal calves steady to 25 higher; other classes steady; Sheep—Receipts 10,000; bulk desirable bologna bullocks, \$5.25 to \$5.35; bulk canners \$5.50 to \$5.75; bulk cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.75; bulk veal, \$10.00 to \$10.25; Hogs—Receipts 27,000; steady to 10 lower; closing strong at decline; top, \$8.75; late, bulk 160 to 240 pound average, \$7.80; 250 to 325 pound butchers, \$7.35 to \$7.65; packing, \$6.80 to \$7.15; bulk uneven, bulk 110 to 130 pound average, \$6.25 to \$6.50; estimated holdover 22,000.

Sheep—Receipts 10,000; active; fat lambs strong to 25 higher; bulk clipped lambs, \$15.50 to \$16.50; bulk clipped, \$13.50 to \$14.75; few decisions to good clipped lambs, \$12.75 to \$13.30; good and choice 123 pound ewes, \$7.

### INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY HAVING RECOVERY

After two years of heavy losses, aggregating roughly \$18,000,000, the International Paper Company seems in a fair way to make a partial restitution of the year. Earnings of the company for March, already published as \$400,000, were in fact 50 per cent larger, this being after depreciation and note interest, but not bond interest.

Some well-posted interests in International Paper estimate that the company will average to earn \$200,000 a month this year, or at least \$300,000 for the full calendar period, after charges and preferred dividends. If realized, this would mean about \$15 a share for the slightly less than 32,000,000 common stock, comprising about 200,000 shares.

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## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, May 10 (Special).—Importers with heavy duty reductions in a number of decisions just handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers. In a decision sustaining protest of the Singer Brothers Import & Export Company, Inc., of New York, and the Magneto Cutlery Company of Philadelphia, the tariff assessment on folding scissors is reduced from 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356 to 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 128, tariff act of 1913.

The Royal Jewelry Manufacturing Company obtains a substantial reduction in the tariff on imported imitation jet earrings. Duty was assessed at 60 per cent under paragraph 354. The board now finds that the rate should have been 30 per cent under paragraph 96, law of 1913.

Gimble Brothers, Inc., win on celluloid combs, set with imitation precious stones, and on galalith combs, all of which were taxed at 60 per cent under paragraph 356, on entry. The board fixes the rate on the celluloid combs at only 40 per cent under paragraph 25, and on the galalith combs at 15 per cent under paragraph 358.

The duty on tennis rackets is reduced from 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 342 to 15 per cent under paragraph 178, in a decision sustaining protest of the Frank P. Dow Company of Seattle.

## DIVIDENDS

Cole Motor Car Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable May 15 out of record May 1.

Eastman Kodak Company declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on the common in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, both payable July 1.

Whitman Mill of New Bedford declared a quarterly dividend of



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Do You Know the Tale of Petit Jean?

Sur le pont d'Avignon,  
On y danse, on y danse,  
sang Petit Jean to himself, as he sat  
drawing out pictures by the roadside. He drew a tree, and a house, and a goat with curly horns.

Sur le pont d'Avignon  
On y danse tout on rond,  
he finished gayly, and rubbed all his  
dust pictures out again; while Dodo,  
his doggy friend who was brown and  
curly, sat watching him with big  
brown eyes.

Petit Jean lived far away in sunny  
France, where the sky is blue, and the  
fields are green, and the roads run  
away and away into the distance as  
white and dusty as a miller's cap.  
Petit Jean's father was a farmer, fat  
and brown and jolly; and on ordinary  
days he wore a blue blouse to farm  
in, but on best days he wore a fine  
velvet suit. Petit Jean's mother was  
fat and brown and jolly, too; she wore  
a colored hankie on her head on ordi-  
nary days, but on best days she wore  
a lace cap. And they all lived in the  
dearest little farmhouse, with green  
shutters to the windows, and a pigeon  
cot on the roof, and five tall cypress  
trees behind, to protect it from the  
cold winds.

"Sur le pont d'Avignon"  
sang Petit Jean again—"Ah Dodo, but  
how I would like to see Avignon, where  
the world dances on the bridge."

"Would you, then, my little cab-  
bage?" said a loud cheerful voice, just  
behind him, and looking up he saw  
Papa Jean, fat and brown and jolly  
in his blue blouse, just home from  
working in the fields. "Would you  
like to go to Avignon, my little cab-  
bage?" he cried again in his loud jolly  
voice. "You shall go, then, tomorrow,  
I have to go there to the market, so  
we will all go together, you and  
Maman."

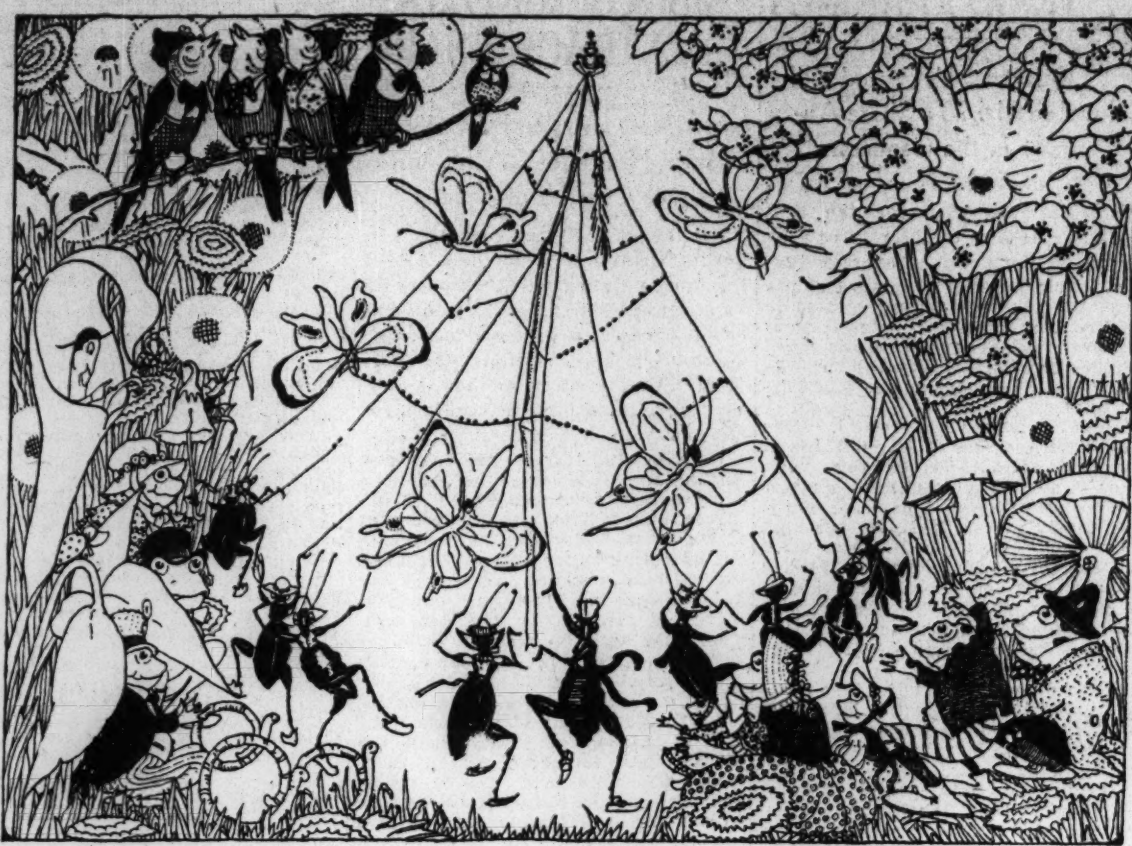
"And Dodo, too," cried Petit Jean.  
"And Dodo, too," said his father.  
"Let us go home and tell Maman Jean-  
ette," and he hoisted Petit Jean on to  
his shoulder and away they went.

An Exciting Morning  
The next morning Petit Jean woke  
up early, oh! so excited. He peeped  
out of his little window and saw the  
sun rising above the blue mountains  
in the distance; and then he looked  
down into the yard below and saw  
Dodo, just awake, stretching himself  
and yawning. Petit Jean called to  
him and Dodo looked up and wagged  
his fluffy tail, just to show he was  
as excited as his little master.

What a lot there was to be done, to  
be sure, before they started. There  
was the cart to be cleaned, and the  
pony to be harnessed, and Dodo to be  
brushed. But they set off at last down  
the long dusty road "clippety-clop-  
clippety-clop" with the thick white  
dust blowing in clouds behind them.  
Papa Jean wore his fine velvet suit,  
and Maman wore her lace cap, so  
Petit Jean knew this was a very best  
day indeed; and he sat between them,  
swinging his legs and singing in a  
loud voice. Dodo sat on the floor  
among their feet and he enjoyed it,  
too, like anything. His hair blew on  
end, his ears blew back and he snuffed  
and blinked and blinked and snuffed;  
and when he saw another little dog  
on the road, he put his head over the  
edge of the cart and wagged his tail,  
as much as to say: "Ho! I am driving  
to Avignon! Am I not a lucky fellow?"

Looking for the Old Bridge  
Away they went down the long  
white road, "clippety-clop! clippety-  
clop!" past vineyards and olive  
groves, and orchards all gay with  
peach and almond blossoms; and at  
last they saw the towers of Avignon  
in the distance, across the great gray  
river. Then they drove clippety-clop  
across a great bridge.

"Is this the bridge I sing about?"



asked Petit Jean. But Papa Jean said  
"No," and he told him how the bridge  
in the song had once been half washed  
away by the great river, and had not  
been built up again.

"What a funny bridge!" And there it  
was, to be sure, a little further up  
the river, reaching just half way to  
the opposite shore and no further.

Market Day in the Town  
Then they drove into the little town.  
It was busy, because it was market  
day, and the little market square was  
crowded with people talking and  
laughing and walking up and down.  
It was easy to go to market there, be-  
cause, if you had anything to sell, you  
just laid it on the pavement and  
walked about by it till someone came  
and took it away. That is what Papa  
Jean did with a set of harness that  
the pony had grown too fat for, and  
very soon a man who had a thin pony  
came, bought it, and took it away in  
his cart. So then they had no more  
work to do that day, and they went to  
a shop and bought some dinner, which

they ate at a little table on the pave-  
ment under a striped awning.

After that they climbed up to a  
palace, which stood on a hill in the  
middle of the town. The doorkeeper,  
who was sitting in the doorway with  
his dog, was a kind man; he took them  
inside and led them through narrow  
passages and up winding stairs, till  
they came to the top of a tall tower;  
and where they looked down and saw  
Avignon far away below them, with  
the white roads leading out of it, and  
the gray river running by it, and even  
the bridge that Petit Jean had sung  
about. They could see them all, very  
tiny, but as plain as plain. Petit Jean  
enjoyed himself ever so much, and so  
did Dodo, who stayed below and  
chattered with the doorkeeper's dog.

Late that evening they all drove  
home again, "clippety-clop! clippety-  
clop!" down the white dusty road.  
Petit Jean was very sleepy when they  
got back to the little farmhouse; so  
Maman Jeanette put him straight  
to bed, and he dreamed he was dan-  
cing with Dodo and the doorkeeper's  
dog—"Sur le pont d'Avignon."

There might be trouble somewhere and  
the king's presence urgently re-  
quired; but, if he were delayed by his  
horses being unfit to travel, things  
might grow serious. So a good deal  
depended upon the shoemith, because  
the man who shod the horses also  
looked after their welfare. He went  
everywhere with the king so as to be  
on the spot in case any of the  
horses required attention. Thus he  
often came to be one of the king's  
closest friends and counselors.

A horseshoe is a small thing enough,  
but it is much more important than  
it looks. The ancient Greeks found  
this out sometimes in their wars. They  
used not to shoe their horses, and it  
happened more than once that they  
lost an engagement from this cause.

In the south of Europe, medals were  
formerly used more than horses be-  
cause their hoofs were harder. The  
Romans knew about horseshoes, but  
did not use them much. If a Roman  
was in a hurry to get from one place  
to another, he would generally take  
two horses, riding first on one, then  
on the other, so as to relieve the  
weight upon the hoofs as much as  
possible. They did shoe their animals  
sometimes, for we know that Nero is  
said never to have traveled with less  
than a thousand wheeled chariots,  
drawn by mules whose feet were shod  
with silver and their drivers dressed  
in rich scarlet cloth. It must all have  
looked grand; but his wife, Poppaea,  
was still more magnificent, for she  
ordered her mules to be shod with  
gold. But horseshoes, when properly  
developed, made traveling easier and  
more speedy, because shod horses  
could go longer distances and carry  
much heavier burdens.

A good story is told of the famous  
Robert Bruce, when once he was trying  
to escape from his enemies. A friend  
had given him warning of his danger,  
and so he made the shoemith reverse  
the position of the shoes on his horse's  
hoofs, so that the marks made in the  
road looked as if he was coming into  
the town, while all the time he was  
going away from it. An Austrian  
prince, Duke Christopher of Wurtem-  
burg, tried the same plan a century  
or two later. He was escaping from  
the Emperor Charles V of Germany,  
and, by shoeing his horses in the  
same manner, managed to get clean  
away.

## May Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
It was a bright and sumptuous day.  
The morning of the first of May.  
Sing Hey the Maypole, Hey!

The butterflies were more than gay.  
The beetles had come out to play.  
Sing Hey the Maypole, Hey!

The pole was made of a golden straw,  
Dropped in flight by a nesting daw.  
Sing Hey the Maypole, Hey!

For ribbon silver cowbells hung,  
Sparkling dew on every rung.  
Sing Hey the Maypole, Hey!

Sweeter music ne'er was heard,  
Four warblers and a humming bird.  
Sing Hey the Maypole, Hey!

The beetles danced upon the ground,  
Above them butterflies sailed round.  
Sing Hey the Maypole, Hey!

Like hoops the angle worms came out,  
The toads and frogs began to shout.  
Sing Hey the Maypole, Hey!

From somewhere through the apple  
tree,  
The Cheshire cat came back to see;  
And laughed to see what he did see,  
The whole wide world to be a day glee.

## A Glass Mountain

In the Yellowstone National Park  
there is a remarkable mountain, a tall  
mass of rock which is formed in lay-  
ers. Its color is black or dark crim-  
son. The face of the cliff does not  
shine like glass, but through the points  
and projecting corners of the rock the  
sun shines, making a beautiful effect.  
If you hold a piece up to the light, the  
light shines through it. This rock is  
called "banded obsidian." It is a sort  
of cousin of the rock from which the  
Indians used to chip their hatchets.

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## How to Watch Seeds Grow

I WONDER if you have ever thought  
what a wonderful thing a seed  
really is. At a first glance it may  
seem little more than just a mere grain  
of earth or sand, and yet there always  
lies within it the mysterious power of  
growth. The whole story of even the  
simplest seed is full of romance. It  
may lie neglected and forgotten in  
some dark corner for a score of years  
or more, yet ready at any moment to  
send out a tiny shoot, and so bring  
forth the most gorgeous blossoms or  
delicious fruits.

There may be little difference to  
your sight between one seed and an-  
other. They may be similar in shape,  
in color and in size, and yet from one  
will arise a tiny creeping weed of the  
cornfield, and from another a giant  
tree of the forest.

Many of the most interesting stages  
in this upward growth of a seed are  
usually hidden from our sight in the  
soil. We do not make their acquaint-  
ance until they peep out from their  
hiding places, on a bright sunny morn-  
ing, and seem to reach out gladly to  
the blue sky above them. But, if you  
choose the right kinds of seed, it is  
quite easy to make them grow in your  
full sight, and then from day to day  
you can watch their wonderful ways  
through all the stages of their develop-  
ment.

And you will find that, although all  
are alike in some respects, there are  
many ways in which each one differs  
from another. Thus some kinds, as  
soon as they begin to absorb mois-  
ture, throw out a sticky stuff from  
their skins to hold them firmly in  
position; but others have little hooks  
or ridges on their surface, and, as  
these will answer the same purpose,  
the seeds which have them never be-  
come sticky as they begin to grow.

The Seed's Requirements  
All these, and a hundred other inter-  
esting things, you can watch for your-  
self at this season of the year. Seeds  
are now abundant everywhere in the  
country, and the sun is now so  
warm that, if you give them proper  
treatment, many of them will start  
to grow in the short space of a  
day or two.

As soon as you begin to experiment,  
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Experienced counselors. Horseback riding, ten-  
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Superior program of Campcraft—Swimming,  
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Large Staff Competent Instructors.  
Well cooked—Well planned—Abundant Food.  
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Other foreign countries, \$4.00.  
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## How to Watch Seeds Grow

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what a wonderful thing a seed  
really is. At a first glance it may  
seem little more than just a mere grain  
of earth or sand, and yet there always  
lies within it the mysterious power of  
growth. The whole story of even the  
simplest seed is full of romance. It  
may lie neglected and forgotten in  
some dark corner for a score of years  
or more, yet ready at any moment to  
send out a tiny shoot, and so bring  
forth the most gorgeous blossoms or  
delicious fruits.

There may be little difference to  
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tree of the forest.

Many of the most interesting stages  
in this upward growth of a seed are  
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hiding places, on a bright sunny morn-  
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choose the right kinds of seed, it is  
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you can watch their wonderful ways  
through all the stages of their develop-  
ment.

And you will find that, although all  
are alike in some respects, there are  
many ways in which each one differs  
from another. Thus some kinds, as  
soon as they begin to absorb mois-  
ture, throw out a sticky stuff from  
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## EDUCATIONAL

The Rural Foreign-Born of Canada  
to Think and Feel as Canadians

THE problem of helping the foreign-born to become good citizens of their adopted land is not peculiar to the United States. Canada is making some very interesting experiments in the upbuilding of citizenship, the one in her rural schools being especially worthy of attention, since it forms an interesting variant on efforts being made in the United States.

An influx of Doukhobors and Gallians, the latter including Austro-Hungarians, Galicians, Bukovinians, and Russians other than the Doukhobor groups, poured into the western prairie provinces of Canada some two decades ago and settled in little colonies that, left to their own devices, bid fair to establish foreign-speaking nations. The newcomers adopted neither the speech nor the manner of living prevalent in their adopted country and far-seeing Canadians soon realized that these people, with their numerous offspring, would tend to south-Europeanize Canada if some effort were not made to Canadianize them.

The school seemed the logical medium for instilling national ideals, but the situation was complicated by a measure known as the Bilingual Bill, passed in 1897, in order to give the French inhabitants of Canada equal rights with the English in language teaching, since Canada had been a French province in the early days. Unfortunately this bill did not specify French as the other language to be taught besides English and the new settlers were not slow to demand that their native tongues be taught in their local schools. As a result, many teachers were appointed who taught but indifferent English and who made all explanations in the foreign language so that the children learned to do all their thinking in the language of their parents rather than in that of the land of their adoption.

## Touch of Comedy

The situation was not without a touch of comedy, for the largest number ruled, and Polish children might be taught by a French teacher one month, and the next, several French families having moved away, the Poles would be in ascendancy and the remaining French children find themselves under a Polish teacher. Even where two teachers were employed by different language groups, the situation was not helped much because each teacher handled all grades instead of the two being able to divide the grades as is usually done.

When this confusion had grown to such proportions as to create an almost impossible situation, Dr. Thornton became Minister of Education for Manitoba in 1915. He promptly appointed Ira Stratton to straighten out the tangle. Mr. Stratton had been a teacher, and also a school trustee for years, so he knew the situation thoroughly. He knew that the children must become true Canadians if they were to get the best out of Canada, as well as give their best to it. He also foresaw that through the children the parents could be made a more integral part of the Nation. Gradually Mr. Stratton won the confidence of those with whom he had to deal, his blunt, hearty manner and twinkling blue eyes helping make friends for him.

## A Case of Adjustment

He tells of a typical case entrusted to him for adjustment in the early days. The German and Polish families were about equally divided in one school district and each faction demanded a teacher of its selection. When he had heard the demands of the rival trustees, Mr. Stratton suggested that they hire both the Polish and the German teacher. They horrified trustees protested that they had but one schoolhouse.

Preceding not to see their dismay, Mr. Stratton advised them to let both teachers work in the one room until they could afford two, adding, "I can't help it. I can't say a petition for teacher good, one petition bad. Both petitions good. Hire both teachers."

"But, Mister, people very poor. They not pay," pleaded the trustees. "Of course they will pay. They say they want teachers. They pay all right."

After a brief conference in some foreign language that both groups seemed to understand, a new light seemed to dawn on the situation for the spokesman came back with, "Say, Mister, we think we hire English teacher."

"All right, gentlemen, both petitions call for an English teacher," responded Mr. Stratton, and bilingual-

ism suffered a mighty death so far as H— School district was concerned, which was the very objective at which Mr. Stratton had been aiming from the beginning. The older folk in that district still speak with an accent, but no one could find a foreign twist in the speech of the young people in that neighborhood today.

After a time the bilingual clause was removed from the education act and with the changed order Mr. Stratton was appointed special school organizer and official trustee. He at once began eliminating incompetent teachers, introducing sanitary conditions and, through his aid and encouragement something over 200 new schools and 150 teacherages have been established.

He serves as official trustee where the adult population cannot or will not handle the schools properly. For instance, in one new settlement none of the adults had been in Canada long enough to qualify as trustee and the official trustee provided the only possible solution for the handling of the situation. In other places the old trustees insisted on foreign-speaking teachers and would not conform to the new rulings, and there also the official trustee took charge of the situation.

## Reasons

"I have no objection to the teacher of alien descent if his English is sufficiently correct and fluent," explains Mr. Stratton. "Some mighty fine boys and girls of foreign descent are teaching for me. But they do their thinking in English and have our manners and customs. The Department of Education has been carrying on a steady campaign to provide Canadian schools with a Canadian atmosphere for Canadian pupils, and our teachers must further that effort. Otherwise we will become a country of foreign standards. Why fight in Europe for years if the change comes from within our own territory? One day those of non-English descent will outnumber the English and will demand the same standards as are theirs at the time. I believe in giving close attention to the development of ideas that are in accord with our Canadian standards, and the time to do this work is now."

Of course the special school organizer did not have smooth sailing in all the 130 or more schools he has administered, and some of the opposition came from people who did not see any sense in "bothering with foreigners." To the attack of one of these Ira Stratton gave answer: "I won't argue with you, but if you can prove to me that the little child whom Christ took in Galilee and placed on an elevation before men when he said: 'Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not'—if you can prove that little fellow was of Anglo-Saxon birth and spoke English only, there is room for debate. But if, as I think, the little fellow was of Jewish descent and spoke Hebrew, yet stood there as representative of universal childhood, there is no room for debate. The question is settled."

## The Observatory

IT is altogether to the credit of teachers' associations here and there that they are interesting themselves so wholeheartedly in the plan to write a code of ethics for their members. Here is a movement which is of national importance, and which is of great importance to the public. Superintendents and school boards, of course, have welcomed its coming and are enthusiastic over its progress, but they have been careful to exert no pressure from outside or above, preferring to leave to the teachers themselves the formulation of proper professional standards.

But to hope, as is hoped in some quarters, that teachers' associations some day will attain the standing and authority of such organizations as the bar association, is asking a great deal. They may set, and undoubtedly will set eventually, the qualifications and scholastic achievement which should be possessed by those aspiring to teach in the public schools, but they will hardly ever feel like undertaking the arduous duty of examining all candidates for teaching positions. Their great effort, as they now see it, consists in defining the relations which should exist between the individual teacher on the one hand and other teachers, superior officers, and the public on the other. That effort made, much will be accomplished in the way of securing the perfect co-operation and co-ordination which mark the ideal school system.

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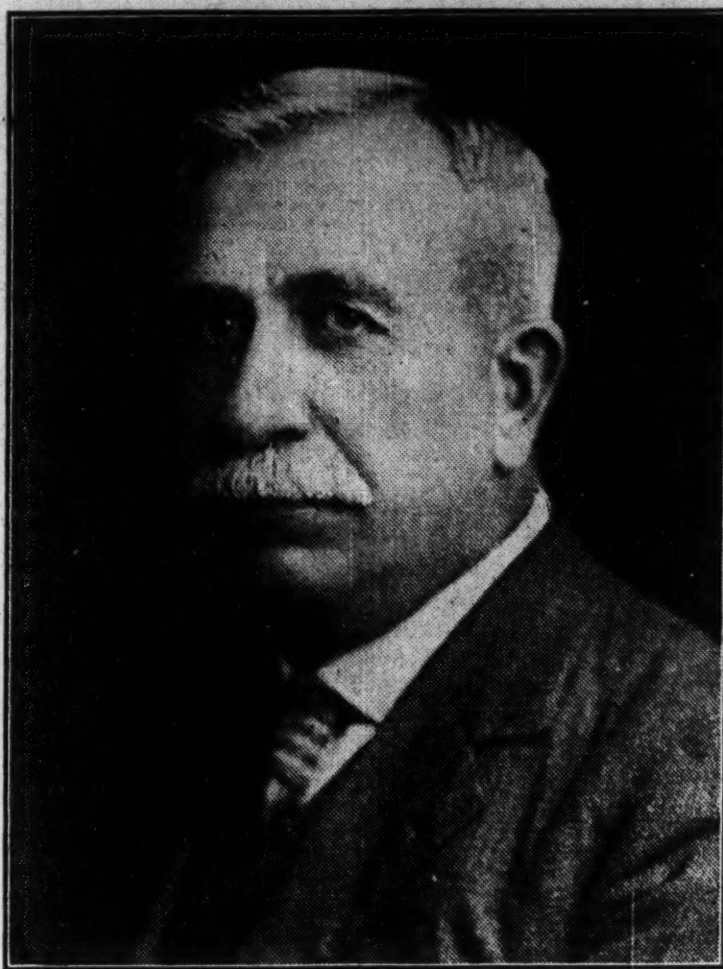
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Ira Stratton  
Special School Organizer and Official Trustee for New Canadian Schools in Manitoba

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holders of public opinion. As good citizens, they must interest themselves in all movements for public betterment and take a leading part in all activities for child welfare. As professional educators, they should reflect the scientific attitude of open-mindedness to experimentation and change. The conclusions they reach, whether positive or negative, they should set forth fearlessly and truthfully. As members of the school system, they owe loyalty and support in educational policies to their immediate superiors and to the superintendent of schools. As individuals and as members of organizations, concerning school policy and administrative theory and make their point of view and constructive suggestions known to the officials in charge. Finally, they should strive in every way possible to enlighten the public and responsible public officers concerning the vital needs of the schools.

All that may be characterized as a declaration of duties. But there is also a declaration of rights. On the ground that intellectual initiative and freedom of thought are entirely consistent with educational policy, the immediate superiors and to the superintendent of schools. As individuals and as members of organizations, concerning school policy and administrative theory and make their point of view and constructive suggestions known to the officials in charge. Finally, they should strive in every way possible to enlighten the public and responsible public officers concerning the vital needs of the schools.

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## State Control of Higher Education

This is the second of a series of articles on State Control of Higher Education. The first appeared on the Educational Page May 7. Others will follow immediately.

By ELIOT HARLOW ROBINSON

IN THE past, many of the private colleges have suffered severely from "athleticism." Special inducements were made to bring into their respective ranks those who were physically qualified to compete in the major sports, regardless of their other qualifications. Fortunately, a notable reform has taken place in this respect, and infractions of their mutual gentleman's agreements are zealously guarded against. But there is evidence that in the case of the average big state university the matter is different—although of course it need not be. In theory, athletics are not closely interwoven with the educational life of the institution; they are supposed to be side issues, and it is further to be assumed that the state—like the king—can do no wrong.

Here, then, is a field where the seed of corruption can be planted with the greatest facility, and needless to say there are always those who stand ready to take advantage of such an opportunity, and go to any limits to gratify their desire for the achievement of notable athletic success by the teams of their alma mater. Of course this is not in any sense confined to state universities or a natural outgrowth of their establishment and growth, but since the opportunity for its practice within them is so great, it should be guarded against with particular care. As bad as the practice was in the private colleges, in one sense it was nobody's business but their own, whereas in the state-supported institutions it should be regarded as everybody's business, since the taxpayer is called upon to foot the bills of such students as may be led to attend them, not primarily to obtain the benefit of higher education, but to compete on the diamond or gridiron.

Patriotic Appeal to Finance Athletics  
There are actually plenty of instances in which there is much evidence available to prove that just this thing is happening, and that the patriotic appeal has been made to various civic clubs and organizations to provide "scholarships" in the state university, where the money so raised has been employed to finance star athletes. Of course the expenses are, in such cases, the incidental ones for books, board and lodging—the people settle the bills of the so-called education.

As a corollary to all this it would not be strange if the usual requirements for entrance at the state universities, and standards of scholarship therein dropped below the par established by private colleges. Here is another danger which seems to be inherent in the desire for bigness, and which may well command the everlasting vigilance which is the price of safety, for in this manner—coupled with the other inducements which have been mentioned—hundreds of students may be tolled away from the smaller colleges, which they might otherwise have attended, at no expense to the state, or be induced to go to the state university to no real purpose. These things have an indubitable tendency to place the other colleges under a severe and unfair handicap, at the start, and may eventually result in their complete destruction—which would be an inestimable loss to the country.

Furthermore, it is not unreasonable to assume that—as a result of all these special inducements, and the propaganda which may be so readily disseminated on behalf of a great state institution—a very considerable number of the men and women who are in such a manner induced to attend a state university take advantage of the opportunities which it so freely offers to all, merely to gratify a desire to secure a high-sounding college degree, or to postpone—for another four years—the inevitable time when they must "get a job." That is merely reasoning in the light of human experience. And if, instead of carefully restricting the activities of such institutions—not in any attempt to curtail them, but rather to make sure that their doors are not opened to the worthy and unworthy, indiscriminately—this is permitted to happen, it involves the Commonwealth in a twofold loss. For there is the non-productiveness of such men and women during the period when their time is, to all intents and purposes, being wasted, with no benefit to accrue to the State in return; second, the resultant heavy expense upon the taxpayer. Whenever and wherever this mania for mere bigness begins to crop up, it would be well for the people to take heed lest it go to the extreme which has been described.

## The Maximum Price

The public never does pay the maximum price for anything under government control. It pays the maximum, almost invariably. Here, at least, is a point upon which one may become dogmatic, even though those which have proceeded may have been in part merely reasonable assumptions based upon a certain amount of actual evidence. The dealing with public funds somehow seems at once to breed extravagance and tolerance toward waste. Here is another danger which requires an ever-watchful eye to prevent its becoming a menace. It is not present in the case of the private colleges. The president and trustees of such an institution are in the position of accountable stewards, and are called upon to expend every penny wisely and economically. How different the case in a state-supported institution from the commonly accepted standpoint. The unthinkable majority somehow assumes that the Government is rich, ipso facto; its resources are regarded as an inexhaustible stream, the average person forgetting that the source of the stream is in his own pocketbook and the pocketbooks of his neighbors. This being the case, and human nature the thing that it is, it can hardly be regarded as strange that

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Government employees take the same view and that governmental operations and extravagance become almost synonymous. The fact is proven, daily, in every branch of public operation.

It is equally certain to prove true in the case of a state-supported university, if those in authority are given free rein and encouraged to expand, instead of being subjected to watchful supervision on the part of their employers—the people. Here, too, the danger is twofold. There is first the likelihood of lavish expenditure in the ordinary operations, and second the ever-present urge to enlarge as rapidly as possible. And what check is there upon it if the cost thereof can be met without a murmur by the legislature, acting under the spur of a popular demand? In the end it is up to the public, alone, to determine the policy by which its educational system shall be governed; whether it is to be a judicious one with every forward step carefully considered and economically taken, or given freely into the hands of a few radical enthusiasts whose aim seems to be to hurry the state into a socialistic Utopia regardless of the possible consequences. Of course there is, as always, a safe middle path between a timid refusal to progress at all and the other extreme which apparently has but one end—complete state control of every branch of education, with its many attendant evils, not the least of which would be an orgy of expenditure resulting in insupportable taxation and eventual revolt. The last state would be worse than the first. Which course are the people going to choose?

Extreme Governmental Control  
In a recent issue of The Outlook, none other than the strongly Socialist writer and lecturer, John Spargo, goes on record thus:

I have to admit that my belief in all forms of nationalization has been so strained that it has become a tenuous thing at best. . . . Whenever one turns for examples, the extensive experiments with nationalization, the substitution of governmental for private or quasi-private capitalist enterprise, show no results which can be regarded as encouraging or assuring. Everywhere one sees inefficiency, waste, retrogression. . . . In my judgment, any plan of nationalization, resulting in the substitution of governmental for private enterprise—runs directly counter to the sum of available human experience."

Coming from such a source this statement has special significance. It seems to apply to the present subject—the complete governmental control of education in all its branches.

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## QUIMET REACHES THE SIXTH ROUND

Dr. O. P. Willing Loses to R. H. Withered in British Amateur Golf Tourney

DEAL, England, May 10 (By The Associated Press).—Two Americans remained in the running for the British amateur golf championship at the completion of the fifth round this afternoon. They were F. D. Quimet of Boston, former American champion and winner of the St. George's challenge cup, and Douglas Grant, American born but for some years a resident of London.

The only other American survivor of the fourth round, Dr. O. F. Willing of Portland, Ore., went down in a hard fight with R. H. Withered, the Oxford star.

It looked dark for the Americans for a time with Willing out of it, and Bretherton 2 up on Quimet at the turn; but the Bostonian's dogged determination and steady play finally brought him home a winner and left him America's best hope.

Grant's victory over D. E. B. Souby also brings him prominently to the front as an American possibility for the championship. He learned his golf on the Pacific coast, and has at times been California amateur and the Pacific northwest champion.

R. P. Humphries of Southbridge, defeated H. E. Taylor, Mid-Surrey, by 3 and 1.

R. H. Withered, the Oxford star, defeated Dr. O. P. Willing of Portland, Ore., in the fifth round, 2 and 1.

C. J. H. Tolley, former British champion, defeated W. L. Hope of Turbury, by 1 up.

W. Mackenzie of Merton Hall defeated R. V. K. Finlay, St. George's Hill, by 1 up.

R. Harris, Royal and Ancient, defeated H. H. Braid, Walton Heath, 5 and 4.

B. Drew of Stoke Poges defeated W. B. Torrance, 1 up.

Quimet won by defeating C. Bretherton of Handsworth by 1 up.

Grant won by defeating Souby of Port Marrock, 4 and 2.

Quimet met his team-mate, J. P. Neville, of San Francisco in the fifth round this morning and won by 2 up.

He won after a stubborn struggle in which Neville sank his first putt on seven of the 18 greens. They turned with Quimet 1 up and was nipped and truck throughout the rest of the match, which Neville squared on the tenth only to drop behind once more on the twelfth and not catching up with his opponent again. Neville's driving attacked Quimet's precision and Bostonian's short game was also better. The cards:

Quimet, out ..... 3 4 5 4 5 3 2-38  
Neville, out ..... 4 4 4 5 4 5 4-40

Quimet, in ..... 4 5 4 4 3 4 4-37-75  
Neville, in ..... 3 5 5 5 3 4 4-39-79

G. V. Rotan, of Houston, Texas, was defeated in the morning play by R. L. Hope of Turbury, 3 and 2. Rotan played better than Hope through the fairways and was 1 up at the turn, but on three of the greens going home the Texan took three putts, which lost the match for him, as in each case Hope chipped close to the pin. The cards:

Hope, out ..... 4 5 5 4 5 3 2-40  
Rotan, out ..... 4 5 5 4 5 3 3-39

Hope, in ..... 4 5 5 4 4 4 4-44  
Rotan, in ..... 4 5 5 4 4 4 4-44

Wethered, Worpleston, defeated G. O. Manford, Luffness New 4 and 3.

Dr. Willing of Portland, Ore., won his match in the fourth round by defeating R. W. Crumack of Lancashire 2 and 1.

The wind seemed to bother Dr. Willing going out against Crumack and his game was not up to his standard. They started the homeward road even, but the Oregonian forged ahead on the twelfth and retained the advantage to the finish, finishing strongly with a row of 4s. The cards:

Willing, out ..... 4 5 5 4 5 3 7-42  
Crumack, out ..... 4 5 5 4 5 3 7-42

Willing, in ..... 4 5 5 4 4 4 4-44  
Crumack, in ..... 4 5 5 4 4 4 4-44

Grant defeated Dr. H. D. Gillies of Woking in the fourth round, 4 and 3.

W. B. Torrance of Edinburgh, who played at Southampton, L. I., in the Walker Cup matches last year, defeated his younger brother, T. A. Torrance of Sandy Lodge, 4 and 2.

Tolley defeated Capt. G. N. C. Martin, Royal Portrush, in the fourth round, 1 up.

## CANADIAN SHOOTER WINS DOUBLES TITLE

NEW YORK, May 9.—S. G. Vance, representing the Eastern Canadian Association, won the doubles championship of the eastern trapshooting zone today at the regional tournament at the New York Athletic Club's traps, Travers Island. He broke 87 out of 50 pairs of birds.

F. S. Tomlin of Glassboro, N. J., won the professional doubles championship with 91 out of 50 pairs.

The introductory shoot of the tournament was won by F. A. Siebert of the N. Y. A. C., with 97 out of 100 singles. The Class B opener was taken by J. Cukor of the Bergen Beach Gun Club, who hit 96 out of 100 targets.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	12	5	.706
Detroit	12	6	.667
Cleveland	12	7	.632
Philadelphia	10	8	.556
Washington	8	10	.444
St. Louis	7	11	.389
Boston	7	11	.389
Chicago	7	11	.389

REUSITS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 5.  
Boston vs. Chicago (postponed).  
New York vs. Cleveland (postponed).  
Washington vs. Detroit (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Washington at Detroit.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

BROWNS ADVANCE A PEG

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—While all the other clubs were idle, St. Louis and Philadelphia got together for the first time today. Tuesday's game here having been put over, the Browns took occasion to improve their standing entering from a seventh-place tie into sixth place.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0  
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0

Batteries—Shocker and Severid. Taylor, O'Neill, Kinney, Helms and Perkins. Braggy. Losing pitcher—Kinney. Umpire—Rowland and Moriarty. Time 1:40.

## ENGLAND IS BUILDING FIVE NEW 6-METER RACING YACHTS

Preparations That Country Is Making in the Way of New Boats Is Being Kept Secret

By HENRY J. GRANDISON

LONDON, England, April 27 (Special Correspondence).—In view of the steadily growing interest in the contest for the British-American Cup, there can be little doubt that American yachtsmen are wondering what preparations we are making in England in the way of new boats. Unless some are in the position of obtaining information privately, there is probably very little leaking out, for, up to the time of writing, there has been no data published in England about the new craft being built.

There are five new boats in the course of construction. The first one was for George Paisley, whose

The measurements are those of the boat of which a skeleton plan is shown. The plan gives the profile and the section. A very little knowledge is necessary to see that the sectional plan is drawn to a different scale than that of the profile. The main dimensions are: Length overall, 35ft.; length, waterline, 20ft. 6in.; beam, 6ft. 6in.; depth, 4ft. 11in.; sail area, 474 sq. ft.

The two points in which this boat differs from some of Fife's earlier creations are in increased beam and slightly larger sail area which the increased beam of course will allow her to carry. She is of only moderate draft so that she saves some measurement in one direction.

The boat referred to is building for a Dutch owner. I believe that the

Profile and section of a six-meter yacht now building from Fife's design. Length over all 35ft., waterline 20 ft. 6in., beam 6ft. 6in., depth 4ft. 11in. Sail area 474 sq. ft. The sectional plan is to a larger scale than that of the profile.

Ayasha, a six-meter, was sunk when racing last year. She is being built from Fife's design and the same designer has two other boats of the same rating in hand, one for Lady Baird and the other for Messrs. Newman and Haldenstern, two well-known east coast yachtsmen.

Charles Nicholson is building two. One of these is for Sir William Burton, who sailed Victoria in the 1921 races, and the other is not being built to order but will be a spare craft should anyone want it later in the season.

A few months ago, our Yacht Racing Association passed a resolution to the effect that the measurements of yachts built to the international rules of measurement should not be published. The object of this is to prevent foreign designers learning too much about what lines our men are working on.

In some former articles I have endeavored to explain in simple terms, the benefit of the unlimited, the influence of rules of measurement on the design of yachts. I tried to show how it is possible for two boats to differ widely in details of design and yet come out at precisely the same total measurement, or rating, as it is called in yachting parlance.

This being so, a designer watches his boats closely during season and draws his own conclusions as to what would improve any one of them. When he receives an order for a new craft, he puts his theory into practice. Some people would say in simple language that he experiments, and so to a certain extent he does.

In the 1921 team races, the best hard-weather boat was the American Grebe. This strikes one as somewhat remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that our designers as a rule go for types of vessels more suited to hard weather than is the case with American designers.

Grebe got her stability for hard weather from her beam chine which is interesting to note that our designers are inclined to go in for more beam in their newer productions. In this connection, the main dimensions which I am able to give of one of Fife's new boats should be of interest.

The Solent yachtsmen evidently mean to take matters seriously as regards the great event of the year and they have therefore declined to accept an invitation to take their boats to the international regatta at Copenhagen, as it would interfere with the careful tuning up of their boats, which they deem to be necessary if they are to make a good show against our American visitors next August. We all recognize that we are likely to be up against a hard proposition when we meet the American team.

Although handicapped by the loss of Avery and Cole who were among the country's best schoolboy hurdlers last year, Coach Shepard has developed two youngsters who have been showing remarkable ability. One is a sophomore, R. E. Slagle, 25, of Washington, Pa., and R. J. Wood '24 of Decatur, Ill. Both of these youngsters should be good for 16 seconds in the high and under 26 in the low before the season ends.

Andover is very strong in the shot put. The three best are L. W. Twedy '24 of South Orange, N. J., Capt. W. P. Bradley '24 of Houston, Tex., and K. Stone '24 of Andover, Mass. Of the three, Twedy gets the best distance and should be good for 46 feet in the future.

The Blue is also very strong in the discus. Captain Bradley, Twedy and C. B. Murphy '26 of Detroit, Mich., are all capable of hurling the disc over 110 feet.

The javelin throw which was first instituted last year is largely a matter of experiment. Up to date the following men in order name have been doing over 120 feet: W. T. Healy '25 of Atlanta, Ga., who played tackle on this year's football team; Murphy, and Allen.

In the pole vault the team has three fair men in W. M. Toner '24 of Anderson, Ind.; R. E. Slagle '24 of Forest Hills, N. Y.; and Toner and Slagle have been doing slightly better than 10 feet.

Andover is decidedly weak in the hammer throw for the first time in many years, due to the failure of E. M. Wolfe '23 to return to school. The men taking care of this event at present are C. K. Kern '23 of Portland, Me., who played center on this year's football team; A. M. Look '23 of Westbury, Mass., and Captain Bradley.

Kern has been showing up fairly well and should reach 140 feet before the season is over.

Princeton is also very strong in the shot put. The three best are L. W. Twedy '24 of South Orange, N. J., Capt. W. P. Bradley '24 of Houston, Tex., and K. Stone '24 of Andover, Mass. Of the three, Twedy gets the best distance and should be good for 46 feet in the future.

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Preparations That Country Is Making in the Way of New Boats Is Being Kept Secret

By HENRY J. GRANDISON

LONDON, England, April 27 (Special Correspondence).—In view of the steadily growing interest in the contest for the British-American Cup, there can be little doubt that American yachtsmen are wondering what preparations we are making in England in the way of new boats. Unless some are in the position of obtaining information privately, there is probably very little leaking out, for, up to the time of writing, there has been no data published in England about the new craft being built.

There are five new boats in the course of construction. The first one was for George Paisley, whose

The measurements are those of the boat of which a skeleton plan is shown. The plan gives the profile and the section. A very little knowledge is necessary to see that the sectional plan is drawn to a different scale than that of the profile. The main dimensions are: Length overall, 35ft.; length, waterline, 20ft. 6in.; beam, 6ft. 6in.; depth, 4ft. 11in.; sail area, 474 sq. ft.

The two points in which this boat differs from some of Fife's earlier creations are in increased beam and slightly larger sail area which the increased beam of course will allow her to carry. She is of only moderate draft so that she saves some measurement in one direction.

The boat referred to is building for a Dutch owner. I believe that the

Profile and section of a six-meter yacht now building from Fife's design. Length over all 35ft., waterline 20 ft. 6in., beam 6ft. 6in., depth 4ft. 11in. Sail area 474 sq. ft. The sectional plan is to a larger scale than that of the profile.

Ayasha, a six-meter, was sunk when racing last year. She is being built from Fife's design and the same designer has two other boats of the same rating in hand, one for Lady Baird and the other for Messrs. Newman and Haldenstern, two well-known east coast yachtsmen.

Charles Nicholson is building two. One of these is for Sir William Burton, who sailed Victoria in the 1921 races, and the other is not being built to order but will be a spare craft should anyone want it later in the season.

A few months ago, our Yacht Racing Association passed a resolution to the effect that the measurements of yachts built to the international rules of measurement should not be published. The object of this is to prevent foreign designers learning too much about what lines our men are working on.

In some former articles I have endeavored to explain in simple terms, the benefit of the unlimited, the influence of rules of measurement on the design of yachts. I tried to show how it is possible for two boats to differ widely in details of design and yet come out at precisely the same total measurement, or rating, as it is called in yachting parlance.

This being so, a designer watches his boats closely during season and draws his own conclusions as to what would improve any one of them. When he receives an order for a new craft, he puts his theory into practice. Some people would say in simple language that he experiments, and so to a certain extent he does.

In the 1921 team races, the best hard-weather boat was the American Grebe. This strikes one as somewhat remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that our designers as a rule go for types of vessels more suited to hard weather than is the case with American designers.

Grebe got her stability for hard weather from her beam chine which is interesting to note that our designers are inclined to go in for more beam in their newer productions. In this connection, the main dimensions which I am able to give of one of Fife's new boats should be of interest.

The Solent yachtsmen evidently mean to take matters seriously as regards the great event of the year and they have therefore declined to accept an invitation to take their boats to the international regatta at Copenhagen, as it would interfere with the careful tuning up of their boats, which they deem to be necessary if they are to make a good show against our American visitors next August. We all recognize that we are likely to be up against a hard proposition when we meet the American team.

Although handicapped by the loss of Avery and Cole who were among the country's best schoolboy hurdlers last year, Coach Shepard has developed two youngsters who have been showing remarkable ability. One is a sophomore, R. E. Slagle, 25, of Washington, Pa., and R. J. Wood '24 of Decatur, Ill. Both of these youngsters should be good for 16 seconds in the high and under 26 in the low before the season ends.

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ALASKAN LEGISLATURE PROTESTS  
PROPOSED FISHERIES RESERVES

Memorial Sent to President and Congress Claims System  
Invites Monopolies by Big Canneries

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The salmon fisheries of Alaska have developed the major problem confronting the Legislature, which has been in session here since March 6. On the opening day a memorial to the President and Congress was introduced, protesting against the establishment of fishery reserves in the waters of the Territory.

Interest in the matter was augmented by the appearance of David Sutherland, delegate to Congress, who urged the adoption of the memorial before a joint session of both houses of the Legislature. After being amended, providing that the Legislature of Alaska "be granted full power and authority to manage and control its fisheries," the measure was passed. This was quickly followed by the introduction of a joint resolution empowering the Attorney-General of the Territory to institute proceedings to test the validity of the reserves established by executive order. Further legislation on the subject is the license tax law up for consideration and on which public hearings have been held.

This measure carries a provision for an increased minimum and graduated tax on all salmon canned in the Territory. The joint resolution empowering the Attorney-General to test the validity of the reserves and appropriating funds for that purpose, was finally passed today and is ready for the consideration of Governor Scott C. Bone.

Hostility to the fishery reserves, as well as to other reserves, such as coal, oil, timber and game, is based on the contention that this method of administering government is to substitute man-government for government by law, and on the further contention that these fishery reserves establish a monopoly in the fishing privileges. "To the Christian Science Monitor representative Attorney-General Sutherland said that he had not advised the passage of any measure to test the validity of the reserves, but that if the subject were presented to him by the Legislature with a request to take such action, he would look into the legal status of the matter. The graduated license tax on canned salmon, while a revenue measure, is designed to provide conservation of the fish supply. Opposition to the passage of this law has developed among the cannery interests. It is charged by the canners that the measure will make it impossible for the canneries to operate, on account of the proposed increased tax on canned salmon.

Sponsors for the bill urge that the tariff fixed on a maximum pack for each cannery is reasonable and not burdensome, and that the graduated increase levied on canned salmon in excess of the maximum will tend to discourage excessive fishing and packing, and in this way conserve the supply of salmon.

## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

THE unusual occurrence of the initiation of a high court judge is reported from Rangoon, the initiate being Mr. Justice May Oung a Burmese Buddhist, who graduated in arts and laws at Cambridge University and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1905. He was proposed by the Deputy District Grand Master of Burma, Mang Kin, who is also a Burmese Buddhist and the first Burmese to be appointed to the bench of the chief court, which became a high court last December. The lodge in which he was initiated—Victoria in Burma, No. 822, under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England, includes among its membership of 95, Britons, two Greeks, some Armenians, Anglo-Indians, Indians of various castes and creeds—and Chinese.

East Lancashire hopes to make a start before the end of the present year with the erection of the new Masonic Hall in Manchester. The committee, of which Sir Alan J. Sykes, Past Grand Deacon, is chairman, has issued particulars of a competition limited to Manchester architects for the designs for the new building.

American visitors to Britain's shores who have been guests at Masonic functions on this side have sometimes criticized not unjustly or unfairly, the custom of dinner always following the meeting, such dinners being sometimes on the elaborate side. From an entry just unearthed by the secretary of the Percy Lodge of Instruction these "banquets" 100 years ago cost much less than they do today. This particular instruction lodge held a "festival" in May, 1825, when there were 11 diners and the total amount of the bill was £2

3s. 6d. It may be pointed out as a great feature in this lodge of instruction is concluded, an hour is always passed in discussing any scientific, literary, archaeological, or other interesting question that may have arisen during the preceding week, to the edification of those attending.

J. A. Forrest, Past Provincial Grand Master of Midlothian and for many years a member of the committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, secretary of the Royal Order of Scotland, a member of the Motherland Lodge, London, bequeathed £5000 to the Grand Lodge of Scotland as a special fund to be designated the John Forrest Fund, the income to be devoted to neccessitous children of Freemasons. Other bequests include £2000 to Holyrood House St. Luke's Lodge, toward the fund for purchasing and furnishing suitable premises; £500 to Lodge Collinton and Currie toward the purchase of suitable lodge premises; and £500 to the Provincial Grand Lodge of Midlothian to be ear-marked in his name to be utilized in making grants to Freemasons and their dependents.

The Transvaal Educational Institution, which is supported by all four jurisdictions in South Africa, reports the successful working of a boys' hostel inaugurated by them some time since at Vogelfontein, about an hour's automobile ride from Johannesburg. Royal Arch Masonry is making progress in Leicestershire and Rutland, which Province has just held its annual meeting. Petitions are being prepared for two new chapters and at the end of the year the number of subscribing companions stood at exactly 500, a net increase of 24 during the year.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Mr. Conrad and the Reporter

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

MUCH "Narcissus"—proper noun and marks of quotation—blossomed in talk which Joseph Conrad held at the country place of his publisher yesterday afternoon, with a group of news writers. Much narcissus, too—common noun—flowered in the parterres of the Long Island estate, where the author of sea stories is making a visit. "Narcissus," as an open sharer in the occasion, heard mentioned in connection with the question of the so-called omniscience of novelists, in connection also with irony and sarcasm as literary tools, and more concretely, in connection with a changed title and a suppressed preface. That was in the tea room of the villa, where the representatives of the press were entertained. Narcissus, again, I, as a somewhat secret sharer, found nodding and gleaming at the sides of the paths that cut along across the book manufacturer's garden. For no mere discussion of the craft of writing and of the doctrines of plot and character could hold me the entire hour and a half of allotted time. There was too much landscape beauty to be enjoyed on that particular ridge above Oyster Bay.

The idea of Narcissus—capital letter, but no inverted commas—was impressed upon me further at the gathering of 20 persons, more or less, around the tea table, when somebody asked Mr. Conrad whether he wrote with the intention of attracting women to his romances, or chiefly with that of interesting men. This same idea, perforce, was likewise borne in upon my fancy when, going out upon the terrace, I saw at a level a little below me a mirror of water in a cement frame. A few steps, and I could have been at the edge, gazing in. But I did not incline to the opportunity. I wondered, however, whether the artist, in the course of his stay, would feel any appropriateness in his trying the looking-glass qualities of the pool.

Though both an open and a secret sharer in the 16-foot interview, and though an in-and-out caller at the embowered residence, I suppose I was a good deal longer in the vicinity, a member of the inquisitorial circle about Mr. Conrad than I was a truant in evergreen glades and budding arbors. At any rate, I returned to town with the same number of leaves of notes that I usually bring home from my adventures as reporter.

Not to pretend to literal reproduction of what went on, I will mention that I listened to some anecdotes of Stephen Crane which were principally a recital, in broken English, of pages I have read in a recently published volume of essays and miscellaneous articles. And why not? We are there to seek comment from an author on his works; and I can conceive of nothing better answering our wishes, for one item at least, than the informal paraphrase by him of a passage of characteristic text.

On my pad, more in the way of opinion, I find:

"Form? Whatever form happens to be at hand suitable to my purpose, that is the one I use. When I sit down to write, I do not do it with the expectation of inventing a new form for the novel."

Whether it was the Pole in Mr. Conrad that spoke then, I know not. But I doubt if it was the British citizen. Somehow I picture to myself most English-bred writers going about the job as though fresh forms were the very thing they especially hoped to devise. Still further:

"Analysis? Oh, that must always come in. Disabuse your minds of the notion that I have gone so far out of the beaten track of novel-writing as to abandon analysis and to give up the author's privilege of expressing his own thoughts about his persons and situations."

It was evident that some of the party, though enthusiastic readers of Mr. Conrad's had formed unjustifiable generalizations. From another leaf: "Motion pictures? Long before there were such things as photographic motion pictures there were imaginative ones—the product of the thought of novelists. As far as the actual screen goes, I confess that I have tried my hand at it, without pleasing the managers. I failed, you may say. But then, the screen itself fails, particularly in story-telling, because it implies that we are fixed, while the world moves; and that we are posts in the ground, while all sorts of action pass before us."

Mr. Conrad made some observations as to the traits that qualify a man for a career upon the ocean. For my part, I was not altogether convinced that traits have anything to do with the matter. From all I have ever noticed, inclination comes first and physical aptitude after that. Of one thing I am convinced, that to be brought up on the shore is unnecessary. You are as likely to be a sailor if you come from the plains of the Ukraine or from the mountains of Montana as the next one. And yet to be from inland may be altogether wrong. Once I knew a ranchman in Minnesota who, as far as mere traits could avail, might have been a first-rate sea captain. A man who could run a farm in the threshing season as he could might, I am sure, have commanded a ship in any weather in the Malay Archipelago. But he had an unsuitable frame for the business. He would have bumped his head going down every companionway and would have tangled himself in whatever tackle he stepped near. And then, his eye was too uncertain in its glance and his face too indistinct in its contour. Quite otherwise Mr. Conrad. Head-room enough for him in any cabin doorway. No rope could entrap his foot. A seaman aloft in the rigging, even if he were 80 feet above the deck could look down upon the perfect port of call and see a face of the sharpest outline, chin sharpened by trim of beard and corners of mouth widened by twist of mustache, and a pair of eyes that had at once a magisterial alertness and a quizzical glitter.

## Equity Players In "The Rivals"

New York, May 9.

EQUITY FORTY-EIGHTH STREET THEATRE, beginning May 9, 1923, for week only. Equity Players, Inc., announce "The Rivals," a comedy by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, produced under the direction of William Seymour; stage settings by Woodman Thompson. The cast:

Sir Anthony Absolute.....Maclyn Arbuckle  
Captain Absolute.....Sidney Blackmer  
Faulkland.....McKay Morris  
Aces.....Francis Wilson  
Sir Lucius O'Toole.....J. M. Kerrigan  
Fag.....John Craig  
David.....T. J. Ryan  
Mrs. Malaprop.....Mary Shaw  
Lady Langlish.....Violet Heming  
Julia.....Le Gallienne  
Lucy.....Vivian Tobin

Richard Brinsley Sheridan comes into his own again in the Equity Players' revival of "The Rivals." It is pleasant to relate that the play does not require that any apology be made for it as being old-fashioned, or for any other reason. There is not a scene or a shred of the plot that has not been borrowed over and over again for dramas, farces and even vaudeville sketches, and yet there is a spontaneity and freshness about the play as a whole that fairly dances. Nor is there anything out of date in the plot or the structure. Even the "asides" are so well woven into the general fabric and so important to the telling of the story itself that they seem like perfectly modern well written and constructive scenes instead of a part of a form now nearly obsolete in play making.

The performance at the Forty-Eighth Street Theatre is not very different from the one given in New York a year ago by the Players' Club at the Empire Theatre. The present performance is a fine and thoroughly enjoyable one, even though its charm would be greatly enhanced if it were played at a much swifter pace.

The changes in the cast from last year's performance both gain and lose for the present presentation. Sidney Blackmer is fine looking, but there is nothing else that may honestly be said in favor of his Jack Absolute. His performance is not to be compared with that given by Robert Warwick a year ago. Maclyn Arbuckle on the other hand is better suited to the part of Sir Anthony Absolute, which was played in the former performance by Tyrone Power, one of the

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The FOOL  
Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play



George McLean (Walking Buffalo). Portrait by W. Langdon Kihn

## W. Langdon Kihn's Indian Portraits

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, May 8

PORTRAITS of American Indians

By W. Langdon Kihn, now on exhibition at the Ainslie Galleries, have the freshness and veracity of work done on the spot. By going direct to the Indian settlements and dwelling there in native fashion, this enterprising young artist has come to know his subject matter, as the French say, "like his pocket." In the short space of three years he has recorded in terse and colorful drawings the historic Blackfoot tribe of Montana, the Pueblo Indians of Laguna and Acoma, New Mexico, and now this last group, the American Indians of western Canada. While Mr. Kihn only commenced his serious artistic training at the New York Art Students' League in 1916, he presents the easy and assured technique of a veteran, besides hitting the bull's-eye of characterization with unerring accuracy.

In style these portraits follow closely the formula evolved by F. Winold Reiss, the well-known painter, whose instruction and guidance have been of conspicuous assistance here. The closely rendered, Holbeinesque presentation of features, usually developed in a single color, with the details of costume laid in broadly and flat and in bold colors, all against a white background, is a recipe for effective, semipositive portraiture under almost any circumstances; but in the hands of such an accomplished and enthusiastic practitioner as Mr. Kihn, the results are bound to be effective.

In regard to his derivative manner of working, there seems to be little cause for anxiety; a style so simple and so radically based on fundamental truths can only develop in the right direction, as each new experience gives fresh impetus to expression. For seven months Mr. Kihn dwelt among the aborigines of western Canada; he visited the Stoney tribe at Morley, Alberta, the Kootenay tribe on the Upper Columbia River, and the Nootka totem-pole Indians of Vancouver Island. The various types are presented with equal regard for pictorial effectiveness and ethnological values; interest is divided between the fine humanity of the portraits and the record of the scarce diminished magnificence of a departed race.

Indian ornamentation has always had a strong appeal for the artist. Mr. Kihn treats it with due emphasis but never to the exclusion of his sitter's individuality. Hector Cawler (Calf-Child) is a resplendent figure with his enormous head-covering of

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Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play

eagle-leathers and his embroidered

bands of trimming, but it is as Head

Medicine Man of Stony Tribe and as

representing an old-type Indian that

he most interests. A Nootka crier

is seen wearing a decorated ceremonial

mask used when he announces a

Potlatch feast among his people—a

voluntary redistribution of wealth

which frequently happens in this tribe.

Napoleon Macquinn, as Chief of the

Nootkas, poses beneath the burden of

a monumental wooden headdress, painted

in all colors of the rainbow. There are

likenesses of well-known guides and

travellers of these regions and of the

Canadian Doukhobors, Russian and

located at Brilliant and other points in

British Columbia; also a portrait of

drawing of Bliss Carman, American

writer and poet of the western plains, and

some fine landscapes containing

and every kind of stage equipment

has risen enormously in Vienna, in the

past few months. A plain trikot

costume now costs 5,000,000 kronen, and

other things are proportionately

expensive.

It is very difficult to find a way to

balance the budgets of the State

Opera and Burgtheater. Prices of admission

cannot be advanced any more.

The ordinary Viennese have long

been obliged to forego their visits to

the opera and the strangers from

richer countries, who formerly made

up most of the audiences, no longer

come to Vienna. And even when all

the seats are sold the receipts are not

sufficient to cover the normal day's

expenses.

To cut down expenditure is not

easy. The salaries and wages paid to

singers and actors, musicians and

stage employees, are by no means ex-

cessive, and any attempts to reduce

them would inevitably cause trouble.

A considerable saving has been

effected by reducing the number of

admissions. Under the court ad-

ministration, numerous officials en-

joyed the right to seats both in the

Opera and Burgtheater, and in addition

to this very many tickets were

given away to private persons. These

leakages have been stopped almost

entirely, and the elaborate organiza-

tion of administration under the

Court has been greatly simplified, the

work now being performed by fewer

officials.

One encouraging feature in the situ-

ation is that the general commis-

sioner, Dr. Zimmermann, is taking an

interest in the efforts to restore the

Opera and Burgtheater. At first Dr.

Zimmermann was inclined to look at

the matter from the strictly commer-

cial point of view, but after several

visits to both Opera and Burgtheater

he became anxious to aid them in the

fulfillment of their artistic and cul-

tural work.

Reports were current some months

ago that the Opera and Burgtheater

would be leased to an American syn-

dicate. There was, however, no

foundation for these reports.

Violinist Makes Debut

PHILADELPHIA, May 7 (Special

Correspondence)—A large audience

greeted a promising young violin-

ist, a pupil for a time of Kreisler

and then of Auer. This was Samuel

Dushkin, accompanied by his brother

in Hebrew music of Ben-Amram, of a

lonely, elegiac quality; and playing

without accompaniment the Prelude

and Gavotte from Bach's E Major

Violin Sonata. Horace Aylwin of

Bryn Mawr's music faculty, contrib-

uted profoundly thoughtful and sen-

sitive readings of César Franck and

other composers. Dushkin, like Seeno-

sky, needs more background—the fore-

ground of technical discipline has been

long enough, it would seem. He has

something of the automatic perfection

of Heifetz, but he is not rigid of

demeanor, and he sincerely means

everything he plays. He has the self-

possession of a veteran, and as audi-

ences dearly love to be sure of the

next note, his hearers took kindly to

the confident mettle of his playing.

He held apparently good deal in

reserve and he could have afforded to

disclose more of his personality. But

on the whole he made an excellent im-

pression, and deserved the approval of

the discerning assemblage which he

so nonchalantly faced. F. L. W.

Ontario Musical Festival

TORONTO, May 5 (Special Corre-

spondence)—According to Granville

Bantock, the British composer, and

Harry Plunket Greene, the British

singer, the two chief adjudicators of

the first Ontario Competitive Musical

Festival, the men in charge of that

event have every reason to feel

gratified with its success. The con-

tests began last Monday and continued

all week, and at the final concert

given at Massey Hall this evening, the

outstanding prize winners of the

festival were heard. There were

109 contests on the program, with

close on 800 entries and more than

4000 individual performers, this large

audience.

At the Sculptors' Gallery

An unusual collection of sculpture, painting, draw-

ings, and pottery is being exhibited

the work being mostly from the various

art schools of New York City. The

sponsors hope to draw the attention

of the critics and dealers to deserving

work of these young aspirants for

artistic laurels, and to inspire in them

a healthy self-confidence by appearing

before the public. The Art Students'

League, the School of American Sculp-

ture, the Beaux Arts Institute, the Ed-

ucational Alliance Art School, Green-

wich House, the New York School of

Fine and Applied Arts, the Brooklyn

Art School and the Yale School of Art

are represented by a great variety of

work, mostly proclaiming the eager

and well-trained student and occa-

sionally giving strong promise, as in the

case of Elias Grossman's etching of

striking East Side types or of Giulio

Novati's bust of some interesting

signs for interior decoration and

effective posters from the pupils of

the School of Fine and Applied Arts

and a series of handsome sketches for

mural paintings from the Yale School

provide professional notes. R. F.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Shutting the Door on One's Library

THE comparative advantages of travel and of reading have been a good deal discussed. Books, it is agreed, are the most successful of magic carpets, wafting us wherever we will. They are superior to all other vehicles of locomotion hitherto discovered because they can carry one with equal facility and dispatch in both space and time. Climb aboard of Gibbon's history and you are landed in ancient Rome before you turn the first page. Pull down Tomlinson's "Sea and Jungle" and you find yourself in a twinkling aloft upon the Amazon. It was with all this and much more in mind that Emerson came to speak rather contemptuously of travel; and Thoreau agreed with him that the literary routes are much to be preferred. Yet even these two staunch defenders of Concord against the world would have admitted that there is a warmth and immediacy in seeing the world's show places with one's own eyes scarcely to be had from even the most vivid written account. Every most impassioned reader must desire to travel to some extent, if only that he may add his own marginalia and footnotes to the great Book of Wonder.

Traveling would be almost an unalloyed delight if one could take his library with him. If one could only eat his cake and have it too. I stand, however, the prospect which I am now facing of fifteen months in Europe reminds me strongly of that powerful epithet which the Greeks found for the ocean—"the Sunderer of Friends." Living among certain books by night and day for so many years, never parted from them for more than three months at a time, is it strange that they should seem to me now something more than so many pounds of paper and cloth and leather and printer's ink? I find it a little hard to believe that they are unaware of the separation so near at hand. For a year and a quarter they will stand upon these shelves unvisited, with the gray dust settling slowly down upon them, and I, in the meantime, will be a bookless wanderer upon the face of England and Europe.

It has occurred to me, to be sure, that there are books to be had in the countries to which I am going. With the British Museum and the Bodleian to draw from in England, with the Bibliothèque Nationale in France and the Vatican in Rome, it would seem, I admit, that all my more pressing needs for reading matter might be somehow satisfied. I find very little comfort in this consideration. For after all it is not books in general that I shall sigh for while I am away, but these books before me, these actual volumes which stand on my shelves within arm's reach as I write, and which have stood there for so long now that they seem a necessary part of daily living. I find it of little avail to remind myself that Stratford will

probably have enough copies of Shakespeare to go round, even during the August rush, and that in the Lake District there will be little trouble in finding the poems of Wordsworth. This particular copy of Shakespeare that lies now on my desk, dog-eared and described and worn, is the one I shall want when I reach Warwickshire, and this is the one I shall not have. Just this copy of Wordsworth, with just these woodcuts and these marginal notes, is the only volume, probably, that can ever be really Wordsworth to me. I might look in vain throughout all of Italy for the Dante that would be so wholly satisfactory, so completely Dantesque, as the one I have had for twenty years.

Undoubtedly all this will seem a little sentimental and wire-drawn. There are many fortunate people, I know, to whom Shakespeare is just as much Shakespeare in one volume as in another. There is a man of my acquaintance, a true lover of books, who has left a considerable part of his library in San Francisco, another part in New York, a third in Rhode Island, and who is now living with the remainder in a fourth place; and yet he seems to be a happy man. One sees, then, that such things can be done. There is an affecting story told by Washington Irving in "The Sketch-Book" of how the English historian Hume, who is now living with the remainder in a fourth place; and yet he seems to be a happy man. One sees, then, that such things can be done. There is an affecting story told by Washington Irving in "The Sketch-Book" of how the English historian Hume, who is now living with the remainder in a fourth place; and yet he seems to be a happy man. One sees, then, that such things can be done.

As one who, destined from his friends to part, Regrets his loss, but hopes again erewhile To share their converse and enjoy their smile, And tempers as he may affliction's dart; Thus, loved associates, chiefs of elder art, Teachers of wisdom, who could once beguile My tedious hours, and lighten every toil, I now resign you, with no fainting heart.

In the few days that are left I suppose I shall be paying calls here and there, taking down this book and that for a moment and putting it back with half a sigh. And when the time for parting comes, what shall be done and said? How does one bid farewell to Shakespeare and Wordsworth, to Emerson, Dante, Carlyle, and all the rest of the oldest and closest friends one has made in the world? Well, I suppose one looks about the familiar shelves lingeringly, and then goes out, and slowly shuts the door.

## Choosing His Own Gift

It had been settled that the thing would have to be either an Oriental rug, a Japanese print, or a piece of Venetian glass. His inclination of shop-windows now became highly specialized and he returned home on the fourth evening having narrowed his hunting-ground for Japanese prints to a single shop whose windows seemed to display the finest specimens, and furthermore having reduced his Oriental rug hunt and his Venetian glass hunt not only to single windows but to single objects in those windows.

The goblet of Venetian glass which he took his fancy was unquestionably a fine specimen. At the centre of a base of yellow glass like an inverted saucer, three yellow dragons powdered with gold stood on their hind-legs, springing, outwards with pawing forefeet and lolling tongues and supporting on their heads a great serebe bubble of purple glass. The upward curve of the sides turned inwards towards the lip. Russell's facile imagination asserted that it was a frozen bubble . . . or a newly-opened water-lily on the deeply shadowed edge of a tropical lake. Whichever it was, it was very expensive.

Then, the same afternoon, he had discovered the rug. He spotted it hanging among several others, in the window of a shop recommended to him by a friend, and it was the others which first attracted his attention by the brilliance of their colours. It was a Kelm rug of elaborate and fantastic geometrical design. Its only colours at first sight seemed to be white and black in bold alternation. Then, as Russell looked into it more attentively, he saw that the white composed the ground on which the black was scored in a bold, many-hooked pattern, and that besides this the rug had an indented border of brick-red and brick-black apper within the rug in a notched pattern alternating with the black, and soon Russell found that the other rugs had grown vulgar and garish and that this Kelm rug was rich, distinguished, severe, a thoroughbred among rugs. He had actually gone so far as to enter the shop and ask the price. The price was within his reach. The shopman had brought the rug from the window and had showed some others of the same kind. Russell kindled with delight. . . . He felt almost sure about the rug, but still he would look at other things before deciding. What a tragedy if he were rashly to buy the rug and afterwards discover that what he ought to have bought was a Japanese print. . . . He turned about and hurried towards home.

On the way he passed the Venetian goblet. "Not much of a thing," he said to himself; yet he glanced back at it as he hastened on. As he lay in bed that night, the goblet regained some of its lost glory. The purple bubble swam before him, burning and fading and burning again; the golden dragons expanded into great symbolical monsters, terrible and sublime. But then came a sense of something fiercely and splendidly barbaric, before which the dragons shrank and the burning bubble faded. It was the rug.

Next morning it was settled. The goblet was definitely off. It only remained for him to guard against a final error by a visit to the Japanese print shop. The print shop turned out to be an agonising proposition. Print after print was set before him, mir-  
 acles of colour, balance, and sing-  
 line. Over each Russell hovered  
 desperately in an ecstasy of inde-  
 cision. At length he noticed that he  
 was returning with most frequency to  
 Hiroshige's Monkey Bridge. He in-  
 spected it more carefully.

On either side of the picture rose a  
 sharp perspective of straw-coloured  
 cliffs whose guted faces swung out-  
 wards towards the base. Between  
 them swirled a stream of bright blue  
 water in parallel bands of lighter and  
 darker shade which curled and un-  
 curled deliciously in the eddying of  
 the current. The gorge was spanned  
 by the arc of a little bridge and over  
 the top of either cliff leaned tufted  
 maple-bushes in a shower of autumnal  
 scarlet. Far off, seen in the gap

## Check

The night was creeping on the  
 ground.  
 She crept and did not make a sound  
 Until she reached the tree, and then  
 She covered it, and stole again  
 Along the grass beside the wall.

I heard the rustle of her shawl  
 As she threw blackness everywhere  
 Upon the sky and ground and air;  
 And in the room where I was hid,  
 But no matter what she did  
 To everything that was without,  
 She could not put my candle out.

So I stared at the night, and she  
 Stared back solemnly at me.  
 —James Stephens.

a "tongue" and not a "corruption."  
 That was also Mr. Hardy's opinion,  
 from whom I quote it. Personally I  
 am not prepared to accept Barnes's  
 judgment, though I think his instinct  
 was right. The question then is, why  
 was it right?

It is to be observed, first of all, that  
 he composed, as we all do now, for  
 readers of the word and not hearers  
 only. There is—or was—a very real  
 sense in which poetry could be re-  
 garded as the music of the mind;  
 but directly you cut off music from  
 the hearing ear and approach that  
 organ through the eyes you may be  
 driven to typographic freaks, to a  
 sort of phonetic spelling, if you de-  
 spair otherwise of carrying your  
 reader with you into your islands of

## "Him Who Is Invisible"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eleventh chapter of Hebrews, as the student of mathematics works with confidence at any problem coming before him, knowing that a right answer is possible, at hand,—in fact, for him to find.

What business man in the world today would not be glad to possess such confidence and power? He sees before him in his daily experience much that perplexes him and causes him sometimes to fear. That very fear is an enemy in itself, a traitor within the citadel, which so often opens the little door through which enter discouragement, vacillation, yea, even defeat itself. Here is where the steadfast seeing of "him who is invisible" saves; for it is a sure confidence and trust in that higher power which will protect and carry him through.

While it may be conceded that all religions seek to inculcate trust in a higher power, Christian Science alone shows and demonstrates to mankind what real trust is, and the way to attain and prove it. It causes to shine into the dimness of human thought the light of divine understanding. The student of Christian Science not only hopes for the best, but reasons out to a satisfactory conclusion just why he can confidently rest in such hope and assurance. For Christian Science re-moves thought of that higher power—God—from the realm of mystery, and shows Him to be a God at hand, ever present, ever available in all times of need. Christian Science reveals to those who practice it the truth that is real and the things that are unreal. It teaches them to rely more and more on the real, which is invisible, and to fear less and less the visible; for by its logic, its truth, and the demonstration of that truth Christian Science proves to any who will apply its teachings in sincerity that the invisible spiritual things are the things that count, while the phenomena of so-called visible or natural things are only seeming effects, false appearances, and not realities of spiritual being. Our Master, Jesus the Christ, knew and utilized this precious knowledge, and declared that the things he did, his followers could do also.

Reverently following the Master, students of Christian Science strive not to be dismayed by that which is seen by the material eye, but to regard more and more, the unseen. Facing a sense of lack, or that which appears to be storm and danger, they look up, not down, beholding near by ever-present divine Love abiding, supporting, and delivering them whether the apparent circumstance or condition; thus beholding "him who is invisible."

country school and the promulgation of more or less crotchety philological views." That is the description of a man without idiosyncrasy. Not only was Barnes himself without it, but I think he failed to discern it in the country of his predilection and in the people with whom he lived familiarly. It was right instinct which directed him to compose in Doric, for there's character at least in that. It is all that you will get in "Homely Rhymes." When he yielded to the persuasions of Alexander Macmillan and translated his vernacular into "Poems of Rural Life in Common English," even Patmore was obliged to say that "though still better than any recent poet's work in the same kind, they were 'very common English' indeed when compared with his native woodnotes wild." They were amiable, and they were accomplished; but they were verse, and not poetry.

Will Doric, then, turn verse into poetry? It will not; but it will turn a reader into a poet—for the moment; and that's something.—Maurice Hewlett, in "Extemporary Essays."

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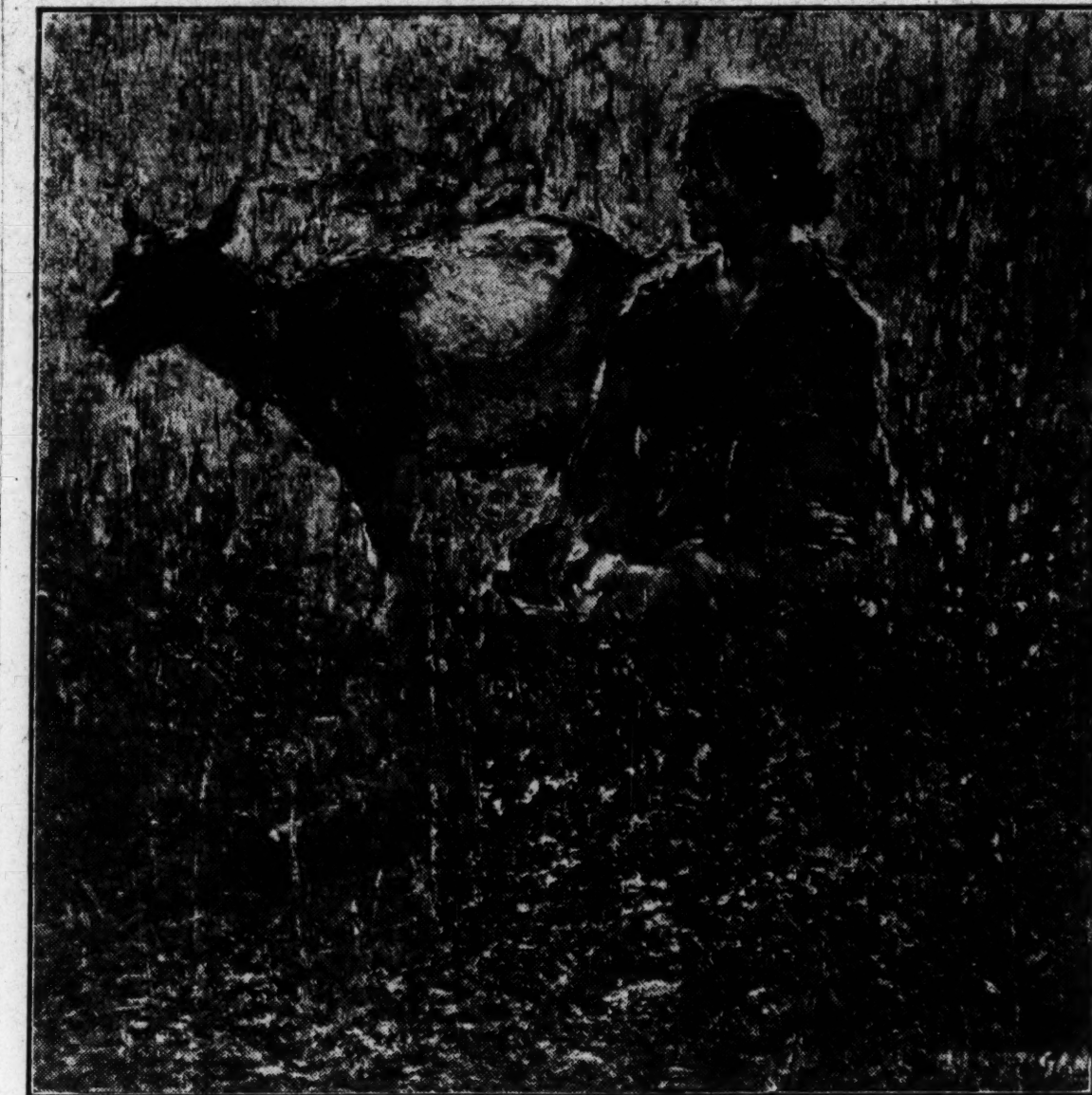
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"Girl With Goat." From the Painting by John E. Costigan

COMING down from Orangeburg,  
 New York State, Mr. John  
 Costigan, the painter, once  
 in a great while makes his ap-  
 pearance in the metropolitan art  
 world; tall, reticent, gentle and gen-  
 eral, but preferring by far the soli-  
 tudes of his up-state farm to the  
 multiple activities of New York City.  
 His contented many another  
 painter before him to dwell within cer-  
 tain prescribed limits, and through  
 years of toil and study to reach deeper  
 into the mysterious heart of nature. So  
 from time to time in the galleries and  
 exhibitions appear pictures, with an  
 unmistakable Costigan touch of  
 copes and woodlands, where early  
 timber and slender saplings make a  
 dappled light and shade through  
 spring and summer and autumn,  
 where invariably sheep and goats and  
 other domestic animals are found  
 grazing or wandering by the edge of  
 a stream.

This note of flickering, sifted sun-  
 light is the hall mark of Mr. Costi-  
 gan's painting, and to create the deli-  
 cate indeterminateness of leafy thick-  
 et and tangle of woody underbrush, he  
 has evolved a technique practically  
 unknown to other painters. The Italian  
 canvas thickly by an instrument, heav-  
 ily loaded; the effect at close range  
 is apparently chaotic and bewildering,  
 the uneven surface of the paint re-  
 sembling miniature hills and valleys,  
 often to the measurement of a half  
 inch or more. Mancini, the Italian  
 painter, was a prominent exponent of  
 the loaded method of pigmentation,  
 but in Mr. Costigan's hands this man-  
 nered way of painting never seems ec-  
 centricity; rather the style appears  
 called into being to meet a demand  
 that oftentimes attends the work of  
 artists who confine themselves to a  
 limited theme. His beloved sheep and  
 goats take their places in the wood-  
 land with that peculiar adaptability  
 that nature's protective coloration af-  
 fords. In his "Girl With Goat," re-  
 cently seen in the Spring Academy ex-  
 hibition in New York, Mr. Costigan  
 has introduced this simple and homely  
 incident of country life with rare  
 beauty and significance.

## May Again

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
 Fill Spring with all the singing  
 The heart will hold.  
 Let every gentler passion now  
 Like bud unfold.

For April lifts her eyes of blue,  
 Deep-lashed, to May,  
 And May-time dimples sweetly into  
 Green June day.

Now bluebirds spill their chirrupings  
 Into the air,  
 Music of being pulses quickly  
 Everywhere.

The brook lolls through the meadow  
 grass  
 And laughs at stones.  
 The cowslip on its jade-green throne  
 For March atones.

Renew your courage, welcome give  
 To fragrant May,  
 Like fondred fern and apple-bough  
 Let heart be gay.

And grow at this sweet-flowing time  
 From youth to youth,  
 Rejoice in white meadow,  
 And hark this truth:

That as the earth bends in its course,  
 So seasons will,  
 And, after winter, May again  
 Laugh down the hill.

H. W. Melvin.

## A Recovered Book

It is only this year that a second  
 edition of Doughty's *Travels in  
 Arabia Deserta* has been published  
 —thirty-two years since the book  
 originally appeared. Had it not been  
 for the persistence of a single  
 critic—Mr. Edward Garnett—and the  
 more esoteric admiration of some  
 Oxford students of Eastern antiquities,  
 the book would, even today, be prac-  
 tically unknown. I mention it here, for  
 my own honour's sake, and because it  
 is a singularly apt example of a per-  
 fect idiosyncrasy of style; at first  
 Arabia Deserta is surprising, and to  
 some readers even repellent; submit  
 yourself to it, and you will find that  
 the harshness and the archaism of its  
 language is the inevitable expression  
 of a mode of feeling, absolutely con-  
 sistent with itself, yet singularly re-  
 mote from what men of the twentieth  
 century regard as a normal mode.  
 Behind that wonderful account of a  
 strange land, you discover an almost  
 fanatical austerity of feeling—a per-  
 fect harmony between the writer's  
 temper, the chosen land of his jour-  
 naying, and his language. It is a  
 masterpiece of prose. Yet a casual  
 criticism would pronounce it artificial.  
 —J. Middleton Murry, in "The Prob-  
 lem of Style."

## William Barnes' Doric

There may be readers who cannot  
 see how "Blackmore maidens" differ  
 from "Blackmore girls," except in  
 print. They, of course, will get nothing  
 from

The primrose in the sheikde do blow,  
 The cowslip in the zun,

except a slight sensation of oddness.  
 Barnes wrote like that originally,  
 because, as he said, he could not help  
 it, latterly because he came to ad-  
 judge the Dorsetshire vernacular as

the best. Barnes evidently did so  
 despair, because, secondly, I observe  
 that he did not write Dorsetshire  
 prose, but only Dorsetshire verse. In  
 short, what he sought to obtain by his  
 Doric was character.

The speech he heard and used is  
 the speech I hear every day; the men  
 and women of his commerce are also  
 mine. The grassy solitudes, open  
 downs, water-meadows, quiet clear  
 streams of which he sang are as  
 familiar to me as the tongue in which  
 he sang them. . . . I know Blackmore  
 Vale from end to end. It would be  
 foolish to call this country the oldest  
 part of Britain, yet I may say that  
 there is at least no part of it where  
 you can be more conscious how old  
 Britain is, or how long ago there were  
 Britons in it. . . . Something of all  
 this may be reflected in Barnes's man-  
 ner—that is, in his Doric; but there  
 is none of it in his matter. His in-  
 sensibility to history is remarked  
 upon by Coventry Patmore, one of his  
 warmest admirers, and can hardly  
 escape any reader. Yet he was a  
 learned man, and a careful metrist.  
 His verse has qualities which must  
 endure it to all lovers of poetry. It  
 is musical, fluent, facile and accom-  
 plished. It is much more artful than  
 it appears to be. His rhythms are  
 fetched from as far as Persia, some  
 of them, and cunningly contrived. He  
 touches the emotions readily, being  
 emotional himself; seldom the heart.  
 His emotions, however, are very near  
 the surface. Nothing is significant to  
 him but appearance; and being of  
 sanguine temperament, he "sees the  
 world the colour he is of." All his  
 maidens are pretty (and certainly  
 Dorsetshire girls are often pretty),  
 and all his young men are true, which  
 is by no means the fact. The sun is  
 mostly shining in his landscapes; he  
 prefers to sing of the day-time. He  
 is, in fact, an idyllist.

He made too many pictures. He  
 was moved by appearances. Into ac-  
 cidents he read substance—which  
 wasn't there.

The primrose in the sheikde do blow,  
 The cowslip in the zun.

The thyme upon the down do grow,  
 The clove where streams do run;  
 An' where do pretty maidens grow  
 An' blow, but where the tow?  
 Do rise among the bracken taw  
 In Blackmore by the Stour!

That is charming, and has the wild-  
 thyme savour. Without the Doric,  
 however, it would be mildly Arcadian,  
 of no significance one way or the  
 other.

But Doric of itself will not supply  
 character, and it is want of character  
 which makes any lengthy reading of  
 Barnes disaffection work. Excellent,  
 pious, affectionate man as he was, I  
 don't know that he had very high  
 character to impart. Coventry Pat-  
 more, who praised his verses highly,  
 nevertheless said of his personality  
 that it was "simple, moral, externally  
 neither cold nor sympathetic, and  
 except as it comes out in his poetry,  
 uninteresting to outsiders; lacking as  
 it did the general expressiveness  
 which the possession of genius usu-  
 ally gives." Of his "personal con-  
 verse" he goes on to say that it was  
 "very much what might have been ex-  
 pected from an ordinarily good, capa-  
 ble, and self-educated man who had  
 spent his life between the cares of a

## Words

Words, Words,  
 Ye are like birds.  
 Would I might fold you,  
 In my hands hold you  
 Till ye were warm and your feathers  
 a-flutter;  
 Till, in your throats,  
 Tremulous notes  
 Foretold the songs ye would utter.

Words, Words,  
 Ye are like birds!  
 Would ye might linger  
 Here on my finger,  
 Till I kissed each, and then sent you  
 a-wing;  
 Wild, perfect flight,  
 Through morn to night,  
 Singing and singing and singing!  
 —Josephine Preston Peabody.

## Whiffs of Gorse

The course is all on a gentle slope.  
 How springy the turf is! The larks  
 are soaring and telling over their  
 sweet story, here and there is a long  
 belt of gorse in full bloom, and on the  
 highest point a view such as Turner  
 loved to paint, with misty hollows,  
 and ridges that lift their heads on  
 the horizon.

How eagerly we sniff the country  
 air, as we stride after our little white  
 balls, now hunting in the long grass,  
 anon lifting them with a satisfying  
 click on to some grassy knoll, or slip-  
 ping them into a well placed bunker!  
 How invigorating it all is. Coming  
 home our play may go to pieces a  
 little, but what matters that today! The  
 larks are shouting in the sunshine,  
 all nature is astir and hearts beat  
 high in nelson. There are primroses  
 in the hedgerow and kingcups in  
 the marsh. The scent of the gorse is  
 in the air!

## His Own Ability

Poetry is like shot-silk with many  
 glancing colours. Every reader must  
 find his own interpretation according  
 to his ability, and according to his  
 sympathy with the poet.—Tennyson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1923

## Editorials

JUST what it may mean to rewrite the Bible "in the light of the twentieth century" probably will be fully explained by spokesmen for that organization of churchmen and laymen, with headquarters in New York, who promise to "carry" the proposed modern interpretation to the people in all parts of the United States. One wonders if the light of the present century is any clearer than that of the times in which the Old and New Testaments were written. Has a self-constituted body, made up of clergy and laity, a clearer and better concept of the fundamentals which are the basis of the Christian religion than those who have been regarded throughout the centuries as the interpreters of the divine message?

### Modernizing the Bible

Mankind ever has sought to enshrine its own ideals. No system of idolatry has been so pernicious, so persistent, and so false, as that in which divinity, created according to the human concept, is exalted and worshipped. Any tendency further to endue the Creator with human attributes, perhaps unconsciously thus destroying or repudiating the clearer spiritual concept, is retrogressive rather than progressive. The light of modernism in religious thought, as that light is all too generally perceived, is not clear enough to warrant a recasting and a revision of the accepted text.

Whatever may have been the origin of Holy Writ, as that origin is explained by scholars and researchers, the King James version is accepted, and understood, in the light of present-day revelation, by students as sincere and as devout as those who now propose a new interpretation.

It is not to the discredit of thoughtful and conscientious believers that they stand in solid phalanx in opposition to any declared intent to remove or re-erect the foundation of their faith. They have built upon the basis of the Bible which has been given them an acceptable theory of life here and hereafter. To some this serves only as a philosophy, to them readily defensible and clearly logical. To others it is their religion, with all that the term implies. It is sacred because they have made it theirs, and it is sound and unassailable only as it reveals to human conception a somewhat clear understanding of man, the universe, and God.

Those who regard apprehensively any voluntary movement to tear down where they have built may well recall with assurance the parable of "a wise man, which built his house upon a rock," and of "a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand." Their faith is well founded. They have no fear that it will not withstand the winds and floods of modern criticism; that boasted intellectuality whose light is that of the twentieth century. There has come to the students of this age a clear interpretation of the Bible as it is. There is no appeal for reconciliation or for the substitution of explanatory texts. What is proposed, apparently, and what should be avoided, is an effort, sponsored by those whose adherence to the plain truths established should be spontaneous and constant, to externalize and clothe with the garments of authenticity some new concept of the divine. Now, as heretofore, the temptation is to accord to that concept only those highest attributes which the human mind is capable of apprehending.

It is an encouraging and reassuring fact, as apparent now as heretofore, that there come times in the progressive march of democracy when great vital issues are presented which overshadow and dwarf mere partisanship. Despite the claims of those political leaders, statesmen if you will, who are wont to "point with pride" to what they declare to be the

### The Paramount Issue

achievements of one or the other of the major parties in the United States, it is true that every great social reform which has been realized has come in answer to the demand of the people as a whole, regardless of party affiliation, and frequently without the outspoken support of self-constituted party leaders.

The people of a democracy, once thoroughly aroused, declare what to them is the paramount issue. They made prohibition the paramount issue when they at last became aroused to the imperative need of the hour, and won without more than the tacit consent of either political party. Again they rallied around the standard of equal suffrage, demanded the extension of the right to the women of America, and won their battle, despite the desperate opposition of the combined forces of the saloon in politics. Today, as determinedly as they demanded the writing of these two progressive enactments into the Constitution, they are, without regard to the dictation of any faction of either of the two great parties, proclaiming their adherence to a cause which is perhaps more vital than any other to which they have given support. This is the cause of world peace.

Thus appraised, the issue indeed presents itself as paramount and unavoidable. No political party, it would seem, can ignore it or repudiate the pledges which have voluntarily been given by responsible leaders who have committed themselves and their organizations to its championship. It is clearly the intention of the leaders of the so-called irreconcilable enemies of the League of Nations and the World Court as an appendage thereto, to make the Court an issue in the forthcoming national election. Undoubtedly they would prefer the defeat of their party candidate if the price of his success should prove to be their surrender. It is impossible that a thinking and progressive people, encouraged by the successes which have attended their unselfish devotion to the cause of right and justice in the past, will submit to the unauthorized dictation of those who, for their own aggrandizement and to satisfy selfish ambition, would defeat, in the country of its friends, the plan which promises a practical solution

of what is generally regarded as the world's greatest economic and social problem. This is the paramount issue now, and it will be such until it is rightly solved. There can be no turning back.

With every new report from Moscow, whether political, economic or religious, a great hue and cry is raised that no good thing can come out of Soviet Russia. To be sure, very few good things do. Which, we are inclined to believe, is only partially because of the state of Russia. There may be and doubtless is a rigid enough censorship of the reports sent out from Moscow. But, at this end, it is a serious mistake to overlook the equally rigid censorship of the reports which go out about Moscow.

### Religion in Russia

A world-wide storm of disapproval flooded Russia with protests against the recent trial and punishment of Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox priests and prelates in Moscow. The trials, doubtless, were summary and the punishment severe. But it is to be noted that the indignation aroused vented itself against "this further outrage" of the Soviet Government, with no appreciable effort to discover whether, in fact, the Soviets had violated the basic ideas of justice, or whether the accused prelates had so violated the law that no other government would have acted differently. It may appear finally that justice was violated. On the other hand, it is not at all impossible that public opinion, in espousing the cause of the accused priests, was lending itself to the support of high treason.

Whether because of, in spite of, or wholly apart from, the attitude of the Government, there appears to be a significant religious awakening in Russia. To this fact even some of the most anti-Soviet observers give recognition. In a book brought to this country and reviewed by Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar College, in the Literary Review of the New York Evening Post, a recently exiled professor in Petrograd University, after disavowing the Soviets and all their works, asserts that the religious awakening in Russia during the past few years is "a sociological miracle." He tells us, writes Dr. MacCracken, the story of anti-religious propaganda and persecution and the new spirit which it stimulated. He notes the return of the Russian intellectuals to religion. He names professors of Petrograd University, outspoken skeptics, who have become missionaries or mystics. He tells of a meeting which he addressed at the university, attended by 4000 students, in which he argued for the necessity of religion, and at every sentence was interrupted by ovations. Three years before he would have been hooted for such remarks.

Edwin W. Hullinger, for two years a resident in Soviet Russia, declares in Current History for May that "revolution has not taken an iota from the religious ardor of the Russian masses. In the cities the churches are crowded as never before. In fact, many could not have been so crowded before—the Tsar's gendarmes, who maintained order in the temples on feast days, would not have permitted such mobs."

While American churchmen who have gone to Moscow to an all-Russian religious conclave are calling down upon themselves the anathemas of their associates, it is well to remember that in this revival of religion there may be found a force capable of effecting the wisest reconstruction—a force which may be hampered in its growth, if not actually destroyed, by too hasty or ill-founded opposition.

THERE is a deep moral in the sentiment which Robert J. C. Stead, publicity director of the Immigration and Colonization Department of the Dominion of Canada, expressed before the Chicago College Club recently regarding friendship between Canada and the United States. The friendliness and understanding that have existed between neighboring ranchers in the sparsely settled sections of western Canada has been largely due to the fact that neighbors are so few that it is possible for them to understand each other, he said. Hence, of course, the necessity is just as obvious to maintain a right understanding between the two great neighboring countries in question, in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship between them.

It is incontrovertible that the close proximity of neighbors without a proper understanding militates against peace and friendliness, so that it is no surprise that in Europe, where every country has more than a score of neighbors, in most instances speaking different languages, there should be many misunderstandings. Canada and the United States are extraordinarily fortunate in this respect, so that there really is no excuse for any lack of understanding between them. Indeed, the 3000 miles of unguarded border and the 100 years of unbroken peace present in themselves a strong rejoinder to those who would argue that great armaments and mighty armies and navies constitute necessary factors in the maintenance of peace.

Far more nearly true is the statement of Mr. Stead, that what is much needed between the two countries is a reading of each other's literature. The literature of a nation furnishes an index to its culture, and thus it is to a certain extent, anyhow, by their literature that nations are interpreted to each other. From this standpoint it is more than probably true that Canada understands the United States better than the United States understands Canada, because whereas the latter country reads large quantities of American literature, the same cannot be said concerning Canadian literature in America. One thing is certain along this line, namely, that understanding of national foibles and individual characteristics would do much toward assuring that tolerance which would make for harmony instead of discord, for peace instead of war.

THERE are many who will agree with Governor Baxter of Maine, who, replying to a request from the Mayor of Lowell, Mass., for his good offices in aiding to procure two Maine bears for exhibition in the city park, expressed his emphatic objections to caging wild animals as a public show.

### Wild Animals in Captivity

Governor Baxter thinks that no good purpose is served by keeping those animals on view, and it is doubtful whether the advocates of zoological collections can furnish sound reasons why such exhibitions should be continued. It was a Maine ship carpenter who, according to H. C. Bunner, in one of his delightful "Short Sixes" stories, said: "A bare is a mene animal anyway you spel him." This was a sea-faring man's view. To those better acquainted with the Maine bear he is neither mean nor dangerous, and deserves a better fate than to be locked up in a cage for the presumed edification of city residents.

Governor Baxter also takes occasion, in his plea for better treatment of wild animals, to refer to certain motion pictures illustrating the trapping and hunting of the fox, raccoon, and other animals, that have been widely exhibited. He objects to showing the tortures to which these creatures are subjected when caught in steel traps, and believes that the exhibition of their terror and sufferings does not have a wholesome effect upon the many thousands of young people who see the pictures.

A good many yesterdays ago two Nova Scotian boys who had set a powerful spring trap in a near-by wood went out to see it after a three-day snowstorm. They found in the trap a lynx that evidently had been captured before the storm came. Realizing for the first time what trapped animals must suffer, they threw the trap into a swamp and decided that they did not want to be responsible for such sufferings in the future. If the wearers of handsome furs could have brought home to them a similar realization, it is possible that they, too, would decide that they were unwilling to shoulder the responsibilities which such a course involved.

ANNOUNCEMENT that the teachers of the United States, represented in the National Education Association, have proposed an alliance with the General Federation of Women's Clubs by which the cause of education and the betterment of school conditions may be advanced, indicates a clear realization of the opportunity presented for constructive activity along highly progressive lines. Ten distinct planks are outlined by the teachers, and the support of the club women is asked in the campaign to make the desired reforms effective.

The overtone is an important one, indicative of a realization that the women of America have become possessed of a heretofore unrealized power, socially and politically. It is an unsolicited admission that no constructive reform is too great to be successfully undertaken by them. For some years it has been generally recognized that the public schools were failing in their declared high purpose. The need which they are supposed to supply has not, in all cases, been met. Teachers have been underpaid, and the influence of the schools for good has diminished because the ideals of instructors and of the members of school boards have been below the necessary standard. The needs are enumerated in the definite demands formulated by the representatives of the National Education Association in what amounts almost to a bill of rights. The invitation cannot be carelessly regarded by the women of the federation. It is an appeal to their loyalty, their Americanism, their progressiveness and their courage.

Gradually the realization is being impressed that a new and irresistible element has entered into the country's political and social affairs. The time will come, and of this there is no doubt, when the force represented will exert a powerful influence in world affairs. But the time now is for devotion to the insistent needs of America. The tendency has been to lose sight of those high undertakings to which the people of the Republic were once committed. The standard of democracy must be raised up and defended, now as in the days when all recognized, more clearly than they do today, the perils which beset it.

## Editorial Notes

THERE is no doubt that the forecast which Mrs. George Whiting of the Citizens' Alliance made, in an address before a meeting of the Men's Federation of Church Societies in Everett, Mass., the other day, that every town in the country will, sooner or later, find itself armed with county and local enforcement committees, will prove true. Prohibition, she declared, can be enforced, and once enforced it is the way to reduce the drink evil to the minimum. It is most helpful to the prohibition cause when such a bold stand is taken for law enforcement by anyone, and every individual or organization taking such a stand makes easier the task of those whose duty it is to see to it that the law is obeyed, because it is the law.

ONE of the British post-war activities, the magnitude of which is not in the least appreciated by the ordinary individual, is the distribution of the medals and other decorations awarded for service in the World War, as announced in a War Office statement just issued. This shows that more than 14,000,000 such insignia have already been issued, something over 1800 miles of ribbon having been needed for attachment thereto. Arrangements are said to be well advanced now for the issuance of the General Service Medal. As is often the case in similar instances, much unnecessary trouble has been caused by the failure of many thousands of men to keep the record offices informed as to their proper addresses.

## London, Old and New

By HENRY STACE

LONDON, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—A week or two ago a distinguished visitor to London from the United States gave out that what appealed to him most strongly in this old city of ours was its unchanging quality. He was thinking not of the few venerable relics we have left, but of London as a whole. Returning to it after a ten-years' absence he found it looking, to his eyes, just the same as when he saw it last. American cities were always growing, and changing their appearance: London never altered its familiar aspect. So he wrote; and in his enthusiasm for this quality of permanence he dubbed it an "eternal city."

Many Londoners must have read his pronouncement with a certain bewilderment, for to its own folk London today seems rather to have become a city of aching newness. Its features have grown fluid of late years. One is never quite sure whether, after an absence of a few weeks from some particular quarter, a long familiar cliff of buildings may not have crumbled under the hammer of the housebreaker, and given place to the gigantic new constructions of steel and stone which can never, for all their practical and aesthetic excellence, quite fill the place of the old in the affections of those who have known the latter. Every such disappearance carries with it into the irrecoverable past something of our own lives, and makes us feel the older by a fresh addition to the lengthening tale of the things which we have known and lost. For us, therefore, there is a sharp touch of irony in the phrase of that friendly American critic of ours.

I wish that I could place on record, by way of contrast to his, the thoughts of that lady who was ejected the other day from the rooms somewhere over the Café Royal in Regent Street, to which she came first as a bride, fifty years ago, in the days when prosperous West End tradesmen still lived in the rooms over their establishments. To her, one would suppose, the unchanging city must have become suddenly a place of perilous insecurity. The double row of uniform, plastered fronts designed by Nash as a fitting avenue for his royal master to travel by, when he visited his projected villa, out in the country on Primrose Hill, was almost new at her coming; or at most only old enough to have become familiar, to have grown solidly into their place in London. For size and impressiveness they were notable construction, likely to outlast her span, she must have thought, by many a year. But they look humble and homely enough today, those of them that are left, beside the towering new buildings which are displacing them.

The new Regent Street will be imposing, but it is likely to wear a slightly cosmopolitan, or at least un-English, air, till a generation has grown up which never knew the old. For nothing ever seems to be quite characteristically English that is not at least a little old. We are apt to think—perhaps quite wrongly—that only England could have produced the warped and sagging old timbered front and gabled roof of Staple Inn in Holborn; but Kingsway, with its double row of imposing giants in steel and stone, still wears a foreign look. And London now is full of frontages which have the same un-English air.

Oxford Street, for example, has become a jumble of modernity in a hundred styles, the Strand has always been Foreigners' Row, if only by the nature of its crowds, and in Whitehall the grim old Georgian Horse Guards is outfaced by the cosmopolitan new War Office. The same process is at work even in outlying districts, and they have already begun the modernization of old Chiswick Mall—down which, if you remember, Becky Sharp was driven away from the Misses Pinkerton's Academy to Russell Square, shocked Amelia Sedley, and displayed the temper in which she was to face the world by hurling back through the academic iron gates—those green eyes of hers blazing with anger—the copy of the "great lexicographer's" masterpiece with which she had been affronted.

To the genuine Londoner the surprising thing is always that so little has been preserved that is really old. Of mere fragments we have enough, within the museums and without, but they do not help us much to visualize old London. To look at London Stone set into the wall of St. Swithin's Church gives us no vision of the Forum of Agricola in the heart of Roman Londinium, where it originally stood. Of old buildings we have few, and of old neighborhoods, in anything like their original aspect, fewer still, for in London it needs an iron clutch, unrelaxed from generation to generation, to maintain even the most venerable of relics. Neither individuals nor families are strong enough: there is hardly a house in London which has remained in one family for 200 years. Only associated bodies of men have the necessary power; and of these, the one to which we owe the deepest debt for what they have preserved is the most maligned, the butt of every wit.

There are a hundred gibes at the tenacity of the lawyer's grip, and at his love of musty tradition. The probabilities are strong, if you turn out of Fleet Street by Temple Bar, and pass into the Inner Temple under the projecting casements of Prince Henry's Room, that your very guide, if you have one, will crack a jest against the profession for having kept what neither King nor noble could have kept. But what a possession it is, to have preserved since they first laid that unshifting grip of theirs upon it some 600 years ago—a little town set within the roaring waste of modern London, with its tiny old circular Norman church, its shops, its trees and gardens, and its rows of quiet old houses and offices. More than any other spot, more even than the Tower itself, it is full of memories of London through the ages.

It is impossible in the Temple to think of the lawyers without gratitude, as a kindly fraternity whose members have preserved for us as well as for themselves a thing so precious and so rare. Every inch of it has some memory of the past; there is hardly a period since the twelfth century but has some incident of which this is the historic setting, hardly a name but has some association with the Temple. Here, in Inner Temple Hall, Shakespeare acted in one of his own plays. Here is an oaken table dating back to Queen Elizabeth's time, and here is one built of timbers which once groined under Drake and the crew of the Golden Hind. Here in Brick Row lived Goldsmith, and Thackeray, and many another; and here, too, was the place of Charles Lamb's "kindly engendering." And above all, here in the Temple garden, as green today as at that date, grew the fateful rose trees, red and white, from which the contending parties in the "Wars of the Roses" snatched their respective emblems.